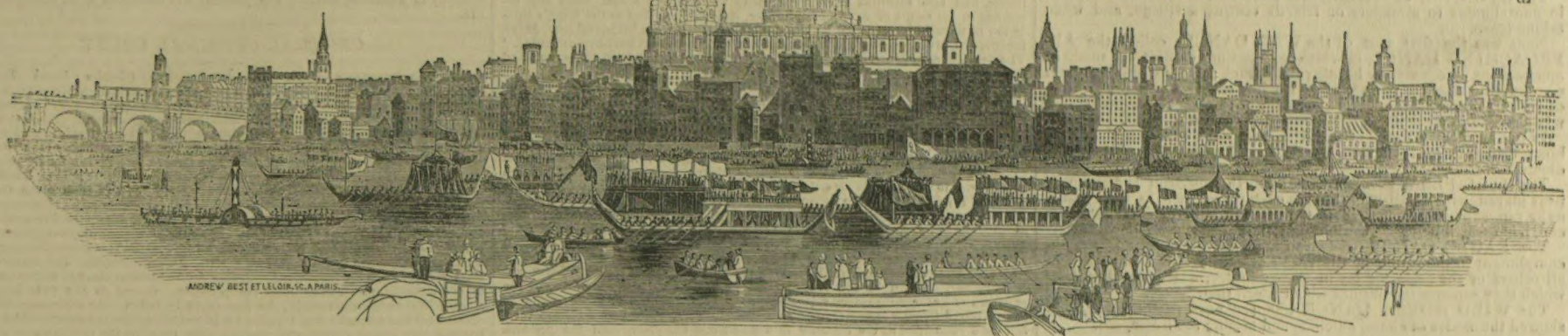


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 122.—Vol. V.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

ROYAL VISITS.



HE almost eastern seclusion with which the immediate predecessors of her Majesty surrounded themselves was a peculiarity that distinguished them from nearly all the Monarchs of Europe; but there were circumstances which accounted for this retirement. We need not do more than allude to the blindness and mental alienation of the latter years of George III.;

George IV. was exclusive by disposition, and in addition never recovered that confidence in the good humour of his subjects which he lost in the rather violent expressions of their disapprobation with which they assailed him when he appeared in public during and after the unhappy affair of the Queen. His dislike of the public gaze increased with years, and during the latter part of his life his walks and rides were as carefully guarded from observation as if he had been a Sultan. William IV., more hearty, frank, and popular, was too far advanced in life to go through more than the routine of royalty; besides, he had been a sailor in his youth, and had seen more of the world than most of his kindred; he had scarcely ascended the throne ere he felt the necessity of peace and repose. From all these reasons, then, the people of England had for many years become accustomed to look on their Sovereign as a fixture, which it would have been something astonishing to have found out of its place, or moving out of its orbit, which was the rather circumscribed one including Windsor, Buckingham Palace, St. James's, or now and then Ascot.

But, with the accession of Victoria the whole scene was changed—and changed for the better. Young—why should she not indulge the active curiosity so natural to her years? Popular—why should she not receive from her people themselves the proofs of that popularity? Queen of a fair land—why should she not visit the princely seats and residences of her nobility? And mistress of the ocean—why should she not launch her splendid yacht upon the seas and make its waves minister to her pleasure even as they do to the greatness of her empire? There were no reasons why her Majesty should not do all this, and many reasons why she should; and they were done accordingly. The reign of Victoria will present to the historian as many Royal progresses as that of Elizabeth, without the stiff and cumbrous state ceremonial that impeded the march of the virgin Queen. Her Majesty lays aside her sovereignty for a time and accepts the invitations of the greatest names among her aristocracy, on what may be called equal terms. The ruinous expense which the Earl of Leicester lavished on the *fêtes* of Kenilworth, for the entertainment of Elizabeth, was not required of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, nor of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir; yet we doubt if the feeling between the Sovereign and subject was not as cordial and sincere, though its expression was less formal and ceremonious, in the latter cases than in the former.

But her Majesty has done more than this; she has departed still more widely from the example of her predecessors. Her visits have not been circumscribed by the bounds of her own kingdom; she has crossed the seas and exchanged courtesies with the Monarchs of other countries; and Leopold, on the throne of Belgium, and Louis Philippe, on that of France, have each been the hosts of the Sovereign of Britain. The two Monarchs who are the *parvenus* among the Kings of Europe, who have been chosen by the people in defiance of hereditary right, and the prestige of legitimacy, are the only two Monarchs who have received the visits of the Queen of England. The other Sovereigns of Europe confine their intercourse with them to the cold courtesies of what are called "diplomatic relations." We rejoice to see our Queen partaking of the freer spirit of her age; and it was, at the time, hoped that this friendly feeling between the Rulers of two great rival nations would have had a beneficial effect in preserving a good understanding between them, and that peace which is the natural consequence of it. But, as far as France is concerned, we have just been compelled to see how fallacious were such hopes; all the glowing anticipations of harmony between the states, in proportion to the friendship expressed by the Monarchs, have turned out vain; the compliments are forgotten, and old grievances are raked up and remembered on both sides, their bitterness being increased by the events which

are every day crowding thickly upon us. The ferment in the public mind of both nations—especially in that of France—would hardly permit Louis Philippe to visit England, were he so inclined, if he wishes to preserve anything like popularity, or rather to escape growing more unpopular than he is already. Unless the prospect presented by the foreign relations of both countries brighten a little, the Isle of Wight will not present a repetition of the festivities of the Chateau d'Eu.

But another royal visit is spoken of, which gives us even more pleasure to contemplate. It is very generally reported that her Majesty intends to make an excursion to Ireland. We hope the rumour is better founded than rumours generally are. Ireland feels heavily the existence of an Executive Government in various ways, in Arms Bills, Coercion Acts, and such matters. Of the Royal authority it sees nothing, save in the faint shadow of it possessed by the Lord Lieutenant. We should like to see her Majesty residing for a short time in Dublin Castle, governing that part of her empire, for a space, in person instead of by deputy, and reducing the Viceroy for the time being to what he really is—a cypher—made conspicuous by much empty pageantry, which is beginning to excite ridicule even in the House of Commons. All this "borrowed majesty" would fade before the reality.

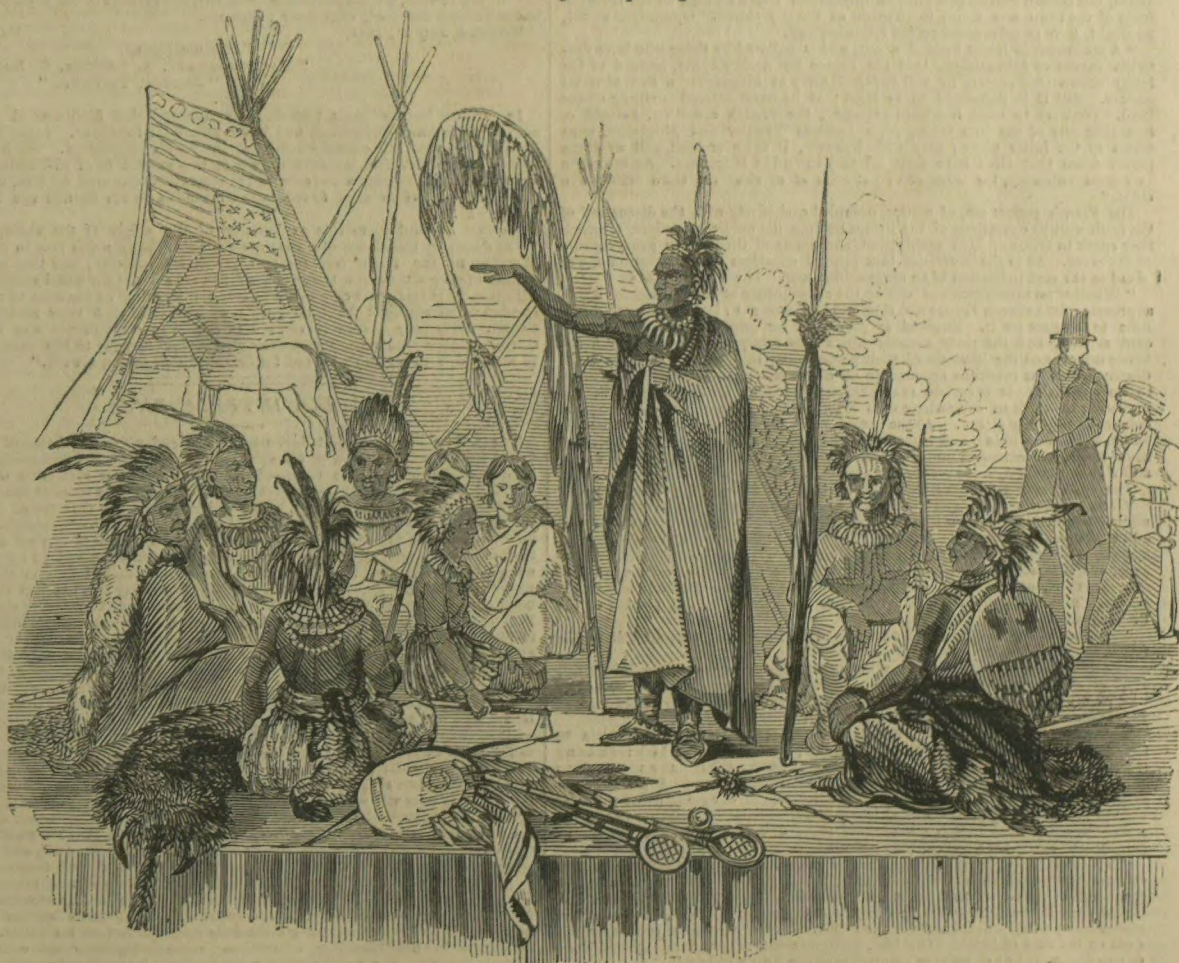
A substitute shines brightly as a King,
Until the King be by—and then his state,
Empties itself as does an inland brook
Into the main of waters.

If Ireland is really to be a portion of one empire, it would be far better to do away with the establishment of a Vice Royalty, which keeps up the form, and preserves the idea of a subjugated and conquered country, while the real business of the Government is just as much done in Downing-street and the Home-Office as that of Scotland. For a time at least,—though a short one—it would be superseded by the presence of the Monarch.

In the present state of affairs there has been some little doubt as to the reception her Majesty would receive. We are certain it would be a most loyal one, if the visit were deprived of all ap-

pearances of a political tendency, which it probably will be. It is to be taken as nothing more than a pleasure trip, having this peculiar recommendation, that it will make her Majesty acquainted with a part of the empire of which too many of its rulers have been perfectly ignorant. The total neglect that has been displayed towards Ireland has produced worse results almost than the unequal laws, the oppressions of her social state, as exhibited by the working of the land tenure, or the anomalies of her religious condition. We know that all these evils lie too deep to be remedied by anything so brief—brilliant as it may be—as a Royal visit. But it will draw attention to the country; it will give the inhabitants there something to talk about besides the everlasting story of Saxon wrongs and injuries; it will, for a time at least, somewhat change the current of discussion of public affairs which have for a long while been running in a darkened channel.

Some material benefit, too, may arise. Many will go with the Queen; many more will go after her, thinking they may safely visit, without loss of dignity, what has attracted the attention of royalty. We should not be surprised to see an Irish mania take possession of the fashionable world, as it was seized last year by a Scotch one; and we shall find everybody "wearing the green," as it was then considered "the thing" to display the plaid in all its varieties. But, seriously, we should anticipate considerable good from this excursion; and we hope soon to hear that her Majesty's yacht is in preparation to bear with all speed the Queen of the Ocean to the island which the poet has called the "gem of the western world," and which, like many a gem in story, politicians have found to be inscribed with strange characters, that converted it into a talisman of wonderful and troublous power; For which reason we have omitted all mention of that one political question which there absorbs almost every other—we should wish to keep party feelings out of sight in treating of the Royal Excursion. And besides the visit after all may not take place, which will be unfortunate, but, everything considered, not surprising.



ENCAMPMENT OF IOWAY INDIANS, LORD'S CRICKET-GROUND.—THE WELCOME SPEECH.

THE IOWAY INDIANS.

During the past week this celebrated party of Indians (described in No. 119 of our journal) have been encamped at Lord's Cricket-ground, St. John's Wood, where they have exhibited their skill in shooting with bows and arrows, in a grand archery *fête*, in ball-play,

characteristic dances, &c. The party numbers fourteen persons, including the principal Chiefs, Braves, or warriors, and the great Mystery or Medicine Man of their tribe, with their Squaws, their children, and a Papoose, or infant. The several performances (excepting the archery and ball-play) took place on an elevated platform. They

commenced with the ceremony of pitching the wigwams, or tents, beside the platform, which was performed by the Squaws, after the Medicine-Man had invoked the benediction of the Great Spirit; this being one of the most interesting rites of the tribe. The wigwams were struck by the Squaws each day previous to the party leaving the ground, and the erection, as well as the taking down, of the tents, was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time.

The second performance was a speech from the second chief—the Walking Rain, explained by the interpreter; in which he stated this to be the first encampment of the kind formed in this country; adding his congratulations on the numerous attendance. He then performed.

The OPENING, or WELCOME DANCE, in full dress, as given in compliment to strangers or friends visiting a village, and when taking leave.

Next was the first part of the WAR DANCE, called the APPROACHING DANCE, in which their actions exhibit the mode of approaching an enemy, by hunting their track; and in tracing them up, skulking after them, and, at last, when the war-whoop sounded, of rushing upon them for the attack. For this dance, their costume was changed to what they call the war-dress and war-paint.

In the ARCHERY, the prizes, &c., were shot for with their own bows, brought with them from America. This was but a very mediocre performance.

The BALL-PLAY, peculiar to the North American Indians, was next played, with a ball-stick, which each player held in both hands, as he ran, catching the ball as it flew, in a little hoop or racket at its end, from which he threw the ball home to his bye or goal.

The EAGLE DANCE was given as a part of the War Dance, in compliment to the valour of the War Eagle, the bird that conquers all others of the eagle species in their country, and from the tail of which they procure the plumes which adorn their heads.

The WILD HORSE DANCE was the next performance, and showed the modes of chase, catching and taming the horse, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Our intelligence this week from the French capital is deeply interesting. The bombardment of Tangier seems to have been but the commencement of the final, for the Prince de Joinville, with breathless haste, and in spite of the peaceful prognostications of journalists, abroad and at home, has attacked and destroyed Mogadore. The following is the telegraphic despatch announcing this significant event:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"BAYONNE, Aug. 26, Half-past two o'clock.

"Mogadore, Aug. 17.

"THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogadore. After having destroyed (écrasé) the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

"Sixty-eight men, including seven officers, were killed or wounded. I am busied in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

"Attested copy.

"Baron de Mackau, Vice-Admiral, Peer of France, Minister of Marine and Colonies."

The only other document of an official character upon the subject is the subjoined letter from Gibraltar, dated Aug. 18, received at Lloyd's:—

"Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you that her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived this morning from Mogadore, bringing about thirty-five passengers from the west coast of Morocco, for which purpose she was despatched, as reported in my communication of the 8th instant. She brings news of the bombardment of Mogadore, on the 15th instant, by the French squadron. The land forces were about disembarking to take possession of the small island near to it, when the Hecla left. Mr. Wills, our consul, and some other British subjects, were not allowed to embark, owing to some local regulations relative to Custom-house engagements. Admiral Sir E. Owen has dispatched the Vesuvius to Mogadore, where her Majesty's ship Warspite was lying for the protection of British interests. At Tangier everything was quiet, and order prevailed. The markets were re-opened and trade resuming. The defences were about to be repaired. The savage tribes in the neighbourhood had dispersed.

(Signed)

"To W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's."

"P.S.—The Moors are reported to have fought with great bravery, and that they opened fire from the batteries, when they found the three line-of-battle ships were about to take up positions at two o'clock P.M., on the 15th instant. The cannonade lasted till near sunset, when the steamers towed off the large ships to the regular anchorage ground. At night there was firing between the contending parties till ten o'clock, when the Hecla departed, and till eleven o'clock at a distance firing was still heard. This firing was between the shore and the steamers with small French sailing vessels of war. The French had not attacked any other part on the West coast."

Another letter from Gibraltar of the same date furnishes a few particulars. It says:—

"Her Majesty's steamer Hecla arrived in the course of the night from Mogadore with the intelligence that at about half-past two o'clock on Thursday last the Prince commenced his attack upon the defences of that place, which continued briskly for some hours, without the results being known when that vessel departed at half-past ten. Up to one o'clock, however, firing was heard by the officers of the Hecla. This time the Moors did not wait until the French ships got into position, but fired upon them while forming. The large ships, which had not depth of water as close in perhaps as they would wish to go, were the first to fire at the works; afterwards the Belle Poule and brig closer in; and lastly the steamers. The distance to which the Warspite and Hecla were hauled off prevented the damage done to the works from being seen by persons on board, but certain movements gave an impression that a landing on the island in front of the town was about to be made as the day closed. Operations would, no doubt, have recommenced on the following day.

"A statement is freely handed about, and is believed by those who have particular means of information, that the Prince has declared that, instead of the lenity shown at Tangier, he will sweep all away at Mogadore—a sort of naval razzia. But it is permitted us to hope that he never uttered anything of the kind. Contrary to what had been expected, the French squadron, instead of attacking any of the intervening ports between Tangier and Mogadore, went direct to the latter place; they will, however, it is understood, call at those places when they shall have done all they intend at Mogadore. According to very good authority, the number of batteries at or near the town amounts to eight."

The French papers are, of course, occupied exclusively with the discussion of the fresh warlike operations of the Prince de Joinville before Mogadore, of which they speak in terms of high satisfaction, and many of them are in great rapture at the event. As to the National, that journal considers the occupation of the island as the sure indication of an approaching war. The National says:—

"Whether an immediate war will be the consequence of the difficulties which at present exist between France and England we know not; but we know that it is time to prepare for it. England is preparing for such an event with significant activity, and the petty comedy which was lately performed between the Whig orators and the journals of their party, when they affected to deplore the diminution of the maritime armaments of England, ought not to mislead us as to the real facts. It is certain that England is arming actively, and that she is preparing to attack us everywhere with vigour, and to place her possessions in defence against any attack. At the period when she had on her hands a war in India, another in China, and when she saw complications in the East, England never made such extensive preparations. England, consequently, foresees a war, and if she foresees it, it is because she wishes it."

The *Sicile*, after publishing the despatch of Prince de Joinville, observes:—

"The number of killed and wounded mentioned by the Prince, proves that the affair was more serious than that of Tangier, in which two cabin boys were killed and only one sailor dangerously wounded. The number of officers *hors de combat* would seem to indicate that the troops, on landing, experienced a lively resistance, and that the chiefs had rushed forward. There is on board only one officer for every thirty or forty men, and the casualties among the officers is one to ten sailors. This is a painful but noble reply to the calumnies of a portion of the British press."

The effect of the news, when first received in Paris, was a slight fall in the funds.

The news from Algeria, received in Paris, had also created considerable interest, Marshal Bugeaud having obtained an important advantage. The news, however, was soon eclipsed by the more important announcement of the destruction of Mogadore. Marshal Bugeaud's despatch is as follows:—

"MARSEILLES, 22nd August, 5 P.M.—The Governor-General of Algeria to the Minister of War.—Bivouac of Kouidiat, Abderrahman, 14th:—Having marched upon the Moroccan army, which became daily more strong and menacing to Algeria, I came up with it at two leagues in front of its camp. It assumed the offensive with 20,000 horse at the moment the heads of our columns were crossing the Ily. We were surrounded on all sides. The most complete victory remained to us. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little knot of our cavalry fought with the utmost bravery.

"We have taken, in succession, all their camps, covering more than a league, eleven pieces of cannon, sixteen standards, from 1000 to 1200 tents—amongst them that of the son of the Emperor, his parasol, his insignia of command, all his personal baggage, a great quantity of the munitions of war, besides an immense booty which has fallen into our hands. The enemy have left about 300 dead on the field of battle. Our loss, though severe, is comparatively light for a day so distinguished as we may name that of the Battle of Ily."

The *Moniteur Parisien* says:—"The Moorish army, which attacked our troops on the banks of the Ily, reckoned 24,000 cavalry. The enemy must, in addition, have possessed a numerous irregular infantry, and probably some regular troops, to defend and work the artillery. Marshal Bugeaud, as has been already stated, had under his orders only 7000 infantry, 4400 cavalry, and twelve pieces of cannon."

The Tahiti affair is by no means settled, although the *Revue de Paris* contains the following pacific intimations:—"After the exchange of several diplomatic

notes, M. Guizot has proposed to England the following arrangement:—"Tahiti to be a free state, and France and England each to have a consul there, on terms of perfect equality as to commercial advantages; the French expedition is to be recalled, the authority of Queen Pomare to be re-established, and Mr. Pritchard to have permission to return to Tahiti, but merely as a private individual, and never to perform any public functions."

As may be naturally supposed, the letters published here, insinuating that the Prince de Joinville and his men are not perfect masters of the art of gunnery created a perfect storm in Paris, and for some days our Paris contemporaries were absolutely furious.

The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, restoring to Count Duchatel, who had returned from Ems, the direction of the Home Department, which had been confided *ad interim* to the Minister of Public Instruction. M. Lacaze Laplagne, the Minister of Finance, and M. Cunin Gridaine, the Minister of Commerce, had also returned from the country to Paris. Marshal Soult still remained at his estate of St. Amand, having, it is said, replied to the King's invitation to attend in Paris, that he was unable to travel, from indisposition. Much inconvenience was experienced by his absence, but "he would not be commanded." The despatches of Marshal Bugeaud were sent home unread from Paris, and had not yet been returned!

SPAIN.

The letters from Madrid of the 21st inst. mention the arrival of the Queen in that capital at four o'clock in the morning of that day. The civil and military authorities went out beyond the gate of Atocha to compliment their Majesties, and the city was illuminated during the entire night. General Narvaez rode on one side of the royal carriage, and the Captain-General on the other. A Cabinet Council was held on the 21st, at which the appointment of a Minister for Foreign Affairs was discussed. M. Martinez de la Rosa and the Marquis de Miraflores were still candidates for that office. The son of Sir Robert Peel had arrived at Madrid. Queen Christina went in the evening to return thanks at the church of Atocha. The young Queen and Infanta, who are far from enjoying good health, suffered considerably during the journey, but the Government journals assert that there is no truth in the report of the Queen being ill.

According to correspondence dated Ceuta, the 13th, the Emperor of Morocco had not only acceded to the just demands of Spain, but had agreed to pay the expenses of her recent armament, and to grant her a territory of three leagues in extent round Ceuta. Tangier was tranquil. The Governor and the Emperor's son were encamped at the distance of a mile from the place. All the Spanish ships of war, with the exception of the Christina frigate, had left for Algiers. No other foreign vessels either had remained. The Albion ship of the line had followed the French squadron. The Israelites, who retired to Gibraltar before the commencement of hostilities, had, for the most part, returned to Tangier.

Mr. Drummond Hay was stated to be seriously indisposed, arising from the great exertions he has lately made, and the mortification at seeing his efforts to prevent a rupture between Morocco and France defeated.

PORTUGAL.

Our accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 20th instant, represent the state of affairs to be still exceedingly critical. It is evident that the result of the agitation which prevails must either be the triumph of the policy of Costa Cabral or a return to absolutism.

The decree respecting the judges, to which our letters last week alluded, and the intention of which was no doubt to make them entirely dependent upon the crown, has excited so much alarm, and raised so determined a spirit of opposition, that the Ministers will find it no easy matter to stand their ground against it. The sentiments of indignation of the greater part of the judges who preside in the different courts having been laid before the Queen in the form of protest by Senor Jose da Silva Carvalho, President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, her Majesty was pleased to signify her disapprobation of the same by receiving him in the most ungracious manner, and he has been dismissed from the high office he held. This harsh measure betokens anything but a conciliatory spirit on the part of the crown. Similar addresses are in preparation from the Tribunal of Commerce and the other courts of justice, and although the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gomez de Castro, is gone to Oporto for the express purpose of preventing, if possible, a similar step on the part of the judges of that city, it is thought that they will follow the example set by their Lisbon colleagues.

The Duke of Palmella has had an interview with her Majesty, at which he communicated his sentiments with respect to the illegality of the decree. That interview, it appears, did not alter her Majesty's opinion. The Duke on his return addressed a letter to the dictator, as a member of the council of state and president of it, in the absence of her Majesty refusing to accept the functions which that decree imposed on the council.

Some sensation has been created in Lisbon, by the arbitrary proceedings adopted towards a British subject, Mr. John Alfred Tozer. This gentleman was imprisoned at Coimbra, on the 14th of April last, changed from one gaol to another there, sent to Lisbon on the 2nd of May, put on board a ship of war, taken to the felon's prison (Limoeiro), and afterwards removed to the Castle of St. George, where he still remains under the most rigorous confinement and surveillance. It was not till the 23d ultimo that he was placed under the jurisdiction of the British Judge Conservator, and by his order only then notified of the nature of the accusation against him. He was thus kept 101 days without the pale of the laws, stipulating British privileges and those regulating the criminal process of this country. In virtue of the illegality and irregularity of the proceedings, the prisoner concluded that by appealing to the British Judge Conservator they would have been promptly annulled, and he set at liberty. Such was not the case, as this functionary referred the case to the tribunal of the "Relacao" of Lisbon. The "Relacao" would not take cognizance of the case, under the plea of being incompetent to decide.

GREECE.

Accounts from Athens, of the 11th instant, mention some changes in the Ministry, and state that great ferment existed. The following decree, proclaiming a political amnesty, has been officially published:—

"Otho, by the grace of God King of Greece. Upon the proposition of our Council of Ministers, we have decided and do ordain:—

"Art. 1. We grant an amnesty to those who have taken a part in the insurrectionary movement which took place in Acarnania and in Western Greece during the months of May and June last.

"2. Theodore Grivas, Protopapa, Demetrius, Tarsacis, Nicolas I. Sollio, Costalla, Chasapi, Constant Colocytha, Sp. Macristate, and Costa Capo Georgachi, are excepted from the benefit of this decree.

"3. We reserve, should it become necessary, the exercise of our royal clemency to the persons excepted, after their judgment.

"Athens, July 31, 1844.

"OTHO.

"(Countersigned)

"MAYROCORATO, A. LONDOS, C. LONDOS, "RODIOS, TRICOUPI."

EGYPT.

In our late impression, last week, we announced that Mehmet Ali had repented of his hasty abdication, and had resumed his functions. Little light has been thrown upon the causes which first led to his resignation. We have seen letters from Alexandria, which attribute it to a sudden fit of ill-humour at his son Ibrahim supporting a measure in the council disapproved by him, and that the old Pacha was induced to return to Alexandria by the council and Ibrahim giving way.

Another account gives this explanation of the origin of the abdication:—"The Pacha, by the advice of his sons, made some changes this year in the mode of collecting the 'ferds' (rents or taxes) from his subjects; and that in consequence of such alterations, the sum has fallen far short of the usual amount. His highness, it is said, on being made aware of this, called on his sons to make up the deficiency amongst them, alleging that it was through their advice it occurred. This they positively refused to do. The consequence was a family quarrel, during which the Pacha drew on the Treasury for 10,000 purses, equal to £50,000, with which he set out for Cairo without saying a word."

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—At Liverpool, on Monday, Owen Leonard was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Bridget Leonard, and inflicting several wounds on her body with a razor. It appeared from the statement of James Leonard, the principal witness for the prosecution, a boy 12 years of age, that his father, the prisoner, was a tailor, living in Peter-street, in that town. The deceased was his mother. There was a family of six children, of whom the witness only was residing at home. The deceased was in the habit of letting a part of the house to lodgers, and on the 27th of July the attic was occupied by a person named Livingstone and his wife. There was another male lodger in the house, whose name did not appear. On the evening of that day this boy had retired to bed, in a room on the first floor, where the deceased and the prisoner slept. He had, on going to bed, left them and Livingstone and his wife and the other lodger in the kitchen. He was awoke by a noise, and found it was the lodger singing; and he then heard the voice of his father in altercation, insisting upon the lodger leaving the house. The boy came down stairs, and found the lodger on the point of departing. After he was gone, the prisoner continued very angry. He called the deceased an opprobrious name, and accused her of misconduct with one John Guest, who had been a lodger several years before. Soon after the Livingstones went to their room and were let up stairs by the deceased. The prisoner followed to the room on the first floor, and the boy saw his father put something bright into his pocket. He went up to the room of the Livingstones and desired his wife to come down stairs. He himself went down to the kitchen and barred and fastened the door and window. The deceased soon after came down, and the prisoner recommenced his abuse of her on the subject of John Guest, and used the same epithets as before. She only replied, "Are you sure?" which she repeated several times. She was sitting in a chair behind the door, and the prisoner struck her with his fist somewhere about the face, and then took "the bright thing" out of his pocket, which proved to be a razor, and began cutting her about the throat. The boy cried "Murder!" and endeavoured to pull him away, but he repeated the blows on different parts of his unfortunate victim. The boy at last got the door open and ran for the police. In the meantime Michael Hamilton, a neighbour, came to the door and endeavoured to push it open. The parties were behind it, and he could only get hold of the hair of the prisoner, who again forced the door to. On a second attempt, he forced an entrance, and found the deceased lying on the ground, and the prisoner standing over her, striking her with something he held in his hand. He said to the prisoner, "You old villain, what are you doing to your wife?" He then found that the nose of the unfortunate woman was entirely cut from her face, and she had a severe gash upon her cheek. The witness ran to call the police, and the unfortunate woman in the meantime crawled partially out of the door, saying faintly, "Keep him in, keep him in; put something to me,

I shall die; he has cut my throat." The prisoner then pushed her with his foot, when she fell out on the pavement, and he shut the door to. Several policemen coming up she was carried to the house of a surgeon, and thence to the hospital, but died from loss of blood before she arrived there. The prisoner was found in the middle of the kitchen floor washing his hands, and being asked why he had committed the act, spoke of her in very coarse terms. He seemed to have been drinking, but yet to know what he was about. On examination of the body of the deceased, it was found that several frightful wounds had been inflicted on the face, neck, legs, and thighs, one on the latter being seven inches long and near six inches deep. The lateral jugular vein and the femoral artery were divided. Mr. M'Quibrey addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that the prisoner was insane; and that, at all events, under the provocation stated, the offence did not amount to more than manslaughter. The learned judge summed up the case very elaborately, and the jury found a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

AN UNFORTUNATE PLEA.—On Wednesday, Charles Lamb Dowden, alias Charles Lamb, a young man of the theatrical profession, was indicted for forging and uttering orders for the payment of money, and thereupon receiving divers sums, with intent to defraud T. Lamb, his late uncle. The prisoner, when he came to the bar, pleaded guilty.—Recorder: Prisoner, it is not for me to advise, but you had better take your own consideration before you plead guilty. The Court has a reason for throwing out that suggestion.—Prisoner: I am guilty, my lord.—Recorder: Then let the plea be recorded: let the witnesses stand forth.—Evidence was then given that the uncle of the prisoner (late deceased) allowed the prisoner sums of money upon his (deceased's) order; but, at a certain period, that system was abandoned. The prisoner, however, has since obtained sums of money on a signature purporting to be that of his uncle, and had altogether received fraudulently about £23. The prisoner was formerly an actor at Sadler's Wells. The deceased had made a bequest in his favour, notwithstanding.—Another class of witnesses spoke to the general good character of the prisoner. Owing to the "slackness" of employ in the theatrical world, he had recently fallen into distress.—The Recorder told the prisoner that his plea could not affect the judgment of the Court, because the act of Parliament decided what must be the minimum of punishment. He (the Recorder) had advised consideration, because the Court thought that, as the prosecutor was dead, the fact of forgery might not have been proved. The mildest sentence he could pass was, that he be kept to hard labour for two years, as his plea did away with the discretion of the Court.

This case concluded the session, and the following sentences were passed:—

Death Recorded Against.—W. Beveridge.

Transportation for Life.—P. Larkin, J. Middleitch, J. E. Lingard, W. Scarborough, W. H. Watts, W. Windley, T. Ashford.

For Twenty Years.—Sackville Sackville.

For Fifteen Years.—J. Ingram alias Walker, G. Edwards, W. Fisher.

For Fourteen Years.—J. Smith.

For Twelve Years.—H. Brown, Elizabeth Jones.

For Ten Years.—C. Ottenway, T. Woodcock, J. Tension, J. Beaumont, P. Vailon, F. Enrice, R. Mallett, W. Woodward, B. Sculthorpe, C. Manning, H. Harrison, W. Wright, T. Boule, T. Brown, J. Brown, G. Gray, J. Davis, Frederick Rider, H. Harrison.

For Seven Years.—Maria Lewis, Mary Burke, Elizabeth Dubois, Jane Robinson, J. Fitzgerald, S. Cartright, R. Wilson, A. Hallifax, C. Salmon, W. Harvey, J. Barratt, J. Bushell, W. Bradshaw, T. Jones, G. Golding.

A number of prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for different periods.

POLICE.

EXTRAORDINARY CRUELITIES ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

A day or two ago a man named William Laidler, went before Sir John Pirie, at the Mansion-house, and made a most extraordinary statement. He said he had been a seaman on board the ship John Campbell, of Liverpool, a vessel of 600 tons, in the palm oil trade, and then disclosed the particulars of a mutiny on board that vessel, and a series of cruelties which, he stated, had been crowned with murder. He solemnly pledged himself to the truth of the statement, which was to the following effect:—"The ship John Campbell left the Liverpool Docks on the 21st of October last, bound for Old Calabar, on the African coast, in the palm oil trade. Two weeks after the ship sailed, the skipper (Robert Nelson) died off Madeira, when the supercargo assumed the command, in defiance of the senior officer on board. We had now gained our destination, working under an African sun, unloading the ship, but, finding ourselves oppressed with heat, and languishing for the want of food, we consulted, went aft, and respectfully complained to the proper officer, the first mate, that, in consequence of the reduction of our rations, we felt weak, and unable to do our work. The officer referred us to the supercargo. We then addressed ourselves to that personage, who also refused our request, on the ground that the ship's provisions were short, and should be reserved for the homeward passage. We knew this to be an evasion of our just claims, and a falsehood, as the owner, Sir Joseph Sharp, at the time we signed the ship's articles, said we should have plenty to eat, and be well used. As the petition was rejected, we returned quietly to our duty, whilst the supercargo sent off to some of the ships in port, and having conferred with their skipper and supercargoes, several of them accompanied him on board the John Campbell. We now believed our usual allowance of food would be granted to us, and, being satisfied, we gave them three cheers as they passed over the side, being under no apprehensions. On this occasion the supercargo was told that the John Campbell's crew did not recognise him as master, but were ready to obey the senior ship's officer on board. The supercargo did not return on this day, but remained all night ashore, and next morning he sent for half the ship's crew, no reason having been assigned for this unusual order. This mysterious request having excited our suspicion, all hands refused to comply until the intent was known. When the messenger returned he said we might look to ourselves, as the war canoes were preparing to come off. Our amazement may be conceived; and there now ensued a scene of barbarity and cruelty that could not be exceeded by the most ignorant savages on the coast, and inhuman and blood-thirsty as the natives sometimes are, they cannot be excelled by the butchery and bloody purpose of the orders issued in this deplorable instance. We saw about fifty armed war canoes put off, with from eighteen to twenty natives in each, chanting their war songs of blood and slaughter, with the supercargo at their head. They soon drew up in a circle round the ship, and swept her decks with volleys of shot and poisoned arrows. Being astonished at such an extraordinary attack, and shuddering at the idea of instant death, we stood on the defensive with such weapons as came to hand, but becoming weak from wounds and loss of blood, the ship was easily boarded, and nine of us tied with cords, and thrown, covered with gore, into the canoes, and taken ashore and paraded through King Yambo's town, where every species of cruelty and insult was also inflicted upon us. The natives having exhausted their cruel energies, we were stripped, our clothes taken away, and ourselves put in chains, and suffered to lie on the damp ground in separate huts, and fed on water and half a pound of biscuit a day during forty-three days, two of our number having died from this brutal treatment—the carpenter and Edward Johnson. The crew being now in chains, and the ship defenceless, the natives turned upon the supercargo, and plundered the vessel of her gear, and every moveable article upon which they could lay their hands. This was but a slight portion of retributive justice upon the supercargo. The statement concludes with the expression of determination to bring the supercargo to public justice upon the arrival of the other injured parties, and gives the names of the other men who were ironed, viz., Alfred Benness, Samuel Gillin, William Hall, Edward Cadogan, Edward Johnson, Joseph King, William Laidler, and the carpenter; and the names of those stated by the applicant to have been murdered, viz., Edward Johnson and the carpenter. The statement, which is dated "Gambis, 1st July, 1844," is signed William Laidler and William Hall. Sir John Pirie put some questions to the applicant, who showed one of the poisoned arrows which he said had been sent against the vessel from the armed canoes. The latter most solemnly declared that every word he had written was perfectly true, and that as many of the crew as survived would testify to the accuracy of it. Sir John Pirie then sent the seamen to a place of refuge, and wrote to the owner of the vessel, alluding to the matters detailed, and requesting information on the subject.

On a subsequent day Mr. Goodman, the chief clerk, who had written to the owners of the ship John Campbell, by direction of Sir John Pirie, handed to the Lord Mayor the following answer:—

"Liverpool, 26th August, 1844.

"Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to state, for the information of Sir John Pirie, that my ship, the John Campbell, has not yet arrived from Africa, and I scarcely know when to expect her. I do not know whether any others of the crew are in this country, and I have no reason to suppose Captain Burnley would commit such an act as that with which it appears he is charged by the man Laidler. A mutiny took place on board the John Campbell soon after her arrival at Calabar, which was quelled by the interference of the King. I perceive that Laidler, the complainant, was one of the mutineers, and, having observed in the London papers a long account of his examination before Sir John Pirie, I have deemed it but justice to Captain Burnley, and to prevent the public forming an erroneous opinion of the case from exaggerated statements, to publish the depositions and statements of the mutiny, which I received from Capt. Burnley on the 8th of June last. [These letters describe a mutiny which had taken place on board the ship.]

"I beg to remark that Capt. Burnley was put on board the John Campbell by the characters of that vessel, as supercargo only, but assumed the command by my authority, on the death of Captain Nelson."

"I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"S. R. Goodman, Esq., Mansion-house, London. "WM. SHARP."

Laidler, the seaman, upon being told that his lordship would, on a future day, take cognizance of the case, stated that he should be punctual in attendance. On Wednesday Laidler again appeared before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, Sir J. Pirie sat with the Lord Mayor on the occasion. The Lord Mayor stated that the owner of the John Campbell, which had not yet arrived, had emitted to town an account of the depositions of Mr. Burnley, relative to the extraordinary transactions on board that vessel. From that account it appeared that a mutiny had taken place; that several of the crew, of whom Laidler was one, objected to Mr. Burnley as captain, although the appointment was made by the owner upon the death of Captain Robert Nelson; and that so menacing and insubordinate was the conduct of the mutineers, that he was obliged to apply to King Nyamba for assistance to protect his own life and the property

of his employers. From the details of the statement, which showed that Mr. Burnley had acted with becoming zeal, spirit, and discretion, it appeared that several of the crew had evinced the bloodthirstiness which had been ascribed with so much emphasis to the captain, and had manifested a determination to destroy him.—Laidler: All that appeared in my statement was true. We were in a dreadful condition. Mr. Burnley cut short our allowance, and reduced us to great misery, and he came down with the natives in their canoes upon us, and committed dreadful slaughter and bloodshed.—The Lord Mayor: You knew he was your captain by the appointment of the owner after the death of Captain Nelson, and what right had you to dispute his authority?—Laidler: Mr. Bell was the first mate, and by right he ought to be captain, but Mr. Burnley thought to curry favour with the owner by diminishing our allowance, and it was quite impossible that we could work without being even half-fed. At the very time that we were kept in that condition he was sending off buckets of beef and quantities of bread ashore to King Eyamba. The attack upon us was dreadful. I was covered with blood.—The Lord Mayor: Why, it appears from the depositions that you fired upon those who went to you on Mr. Burnley's account to induce you to act subordinaately, and that you had written outside the bulwarks "Blood for blood;" and after all, you said the only reason you had for not returning to your duty was, that you would not obey Mr. Burnley as master, but would have Mr. Bell. You persevered in this desperate course notwithstanding the advice of the captains of the several vessels on the station. Laidler admitted that the crew knew of the appointment of Mr. Burnley to the command of the vessel, but said they would not have him, as he had cruelly shortened their allowance. He said the depositions were false, in stating that any hostile measures were taken by the crew until they were fired upon, and attacked in the most murderous way by the natives in their canoes. He denied that the crew had mutinied. They had only defended. Some further conversation took place between the Lord Mayor and Laidler. His lordship told Laidler that he had no doubt there was a dangerous mutiny on board the ship, and read portions of the documents to prove the fact. Laidler denied the mutiny.—The Lord Mayor:—Why, you admit that you were guilty of mutiny, by stating that you discharged Captain Burnley, whom you were bound to obey. It is quite plain to me that you were one of the principal leaders in the mutiny, and take care that you are not called upon to answer to the charge by the person whom you have come here to calumniate.—Laidler: I have not stated a word that is false. I say that after being slaughtered and wounded we were dragged out of the ship, and confined in huts, and two of the crew were killed with poisoned water.—The Lord Mayor: You were not fired upon until you fired upon and killed two of King Eyamba's men, and I judge from the depositions that you were treated with forbearance, to which you had no claim. Laidler then left the justice-room, declaring that he would try elsewhere for satisfaction. The manner of the seaman was brutal and menacing in the extreme, furnishing an extraordinary contrast to the gentle and pathetic description of his sufferings and feelings on the occasion of his first application to Sir John Pirie. Sir J. Pirie most unequivocally expressed his opinion as to the mutinous conduct of the crew.

A STRANGE STORY.—At Union-hall on Tuesday, Edward Rowley, a respectable looking young man, living in Dorset-place, Pall-mall, was charged with stealing a gold watch from Mrs. Sophia Tee, of Stangate-street, Westminster-road. The complainant stated that she was a married woman, and left home the preceding evening to witness the illumination; that in the course of her perambulation she met the prisoner, with whom she was previously acquainted, and, after walking a good deal about, in passing over Westminster Bridge, they sat down in one of the alcoves, where, being exhausted, she fell asleep, and when she awoke she found her companion was gone, and missed her watch from her bosom. She immediately recrossed the bridge, and, meeting with a policeman in Whitcomb-street, she apprised him of the circumstance, and gave him the prisoner's address. They proceeded to his house, and found her watch, and she gave him into custody. The policeman stated that he accompanied Mrs. Tee to the prisoner's house, between three and four o'clock that morning, and found him in bed. He left the complainant in the parlour while he went into the prisoner's bed-room, and, addressing him, inquired if he had been on Westminster Bridge that night with a lady; he immediately replied in the affirmative, and at the same time expressed a great deal of surprise at the visit of a policeman to his abode at such an unreasonable hour. He, however, made no allusion to the watch until the complainant entered the room. The prisoner was then asked if he knew anything of her watch. He said: "Yes; I have the lady's watch; she gave it to me to keep for her before she fell asleep on the bridge, and I intended to have taken it over to her house this morning when I got up." Mr. Traill asked the complainant if it was true that she had given him the watch to keep for her before she fell asleep. The complainant said that she had no recollection of anything of the kind.—Mr. Traill: Were you perfectly sober? The complainant admitted that she had taken a little naps, but she was not at all inebriated. The policeman said that the complainant was sober. It was between three and four o'clock in the morning when she spoke to him on the subject of the alleged robbery. The prisoner in his defence said that he was acquainted with the complainant, who visited at the residence of his aunt; that he met her accidentally the preceding night at a late hour, and they walked together, and while going along she was actually asleep.—Mr. Traill: What! while walking along the streets? The prisoner said that such was the case; that she seemed to be under the influence of liquor, and he endeavoured all in his power to prevail on her to go home, offering to see her to her house. She, however, refused to go, saying that she wanted to see the "lights," and on their return, when they got on Westminster-bridge she proposed to sit down to rest in one of the alcoves. He dissuaded her against it, mentioning that she was so near home they had better proceed forward. She was opposed to this, and they had not been many minutes in the alcove before she took out her watch, and desired him to keep it for her, and she then fell asleep. As he could not arouse her he got up, leaving her where she was, and walked to his home, but he had not been long in his bed when, to his astonishment, the complainant brought a policeman, and charged him with stealing the watch. He had no intention of appropriating the watch to his own use, and his only motive in taking charge of it was to prevent it from being taken from her while he remained asleep in such an exposed situation. Mr. Traill, after remarking upon the extraordinary nature of the affair, said that under all the circumstances he should discharge the prisoner.

A NEW AND DARING MODE OF ROBBERY.—At Queen-square, on Tuesday, James Roche, Thomas McCabe, and Thomas Bevan, three powerful, ruffianly-looking fellows, were charged with attempting to defraud and rob a number of respectable tradesmen at Chelsea and Pimlico. The mode practised by the prisoners was of a novel and daring description, the fellows having pursued it until the whole neighbourhood became alarmed. They went into the shops of the tradesmen under pretence of getting change, and then, disputing the amount received, demanded more. In some instances they put their hands into the till, and in others created a disturbance, evidently with the design of availing themselves of the confusion to purloin anything that came in their way. They commenced their operations at the White Ferry-house, at Chelsea, and in the course of two hours visited upwards of twenty shops in the Commercial-road, Ebury-street, Ebury-square, and Queen-street, Pimlico, and there is but little doubt that by their violent and threatening manner, when a woman only was behind the counter, they were successful. Several cases having been proved against them, Mr. Burrell remanded them, in order that some inquiries might be made, and that the police of other divisions might have an opportunity of seeing them.

COUNTRY NEWS.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE EARL OF DURHAM.—On Wednesday last the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, on Painshaw Hill, in the county of Durham, was performed with great splendour. The Earl of Zetland presided on the occasion, and was attended by large bodies of Freemasons, dressed in their usual paraphernalia, with bands of music and flags; the concourse of people from the neighbouring towns of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Durham, was immense, being estimated at about 15,000. Several columns of the testimonial are already some feet from the ground. The stone used for the ceremony was at the bottom of the hill; and, being raised by decorated shears, was wound round the hill, followed by music, &c., until it reached its destined place on the summit. We have received a sketch, taken on the spot, of this magnificent scene, which we shall present to our readers next week with a more detailed account.

PROPOSED STATUE TO GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ.—The Liverpool and Manchester and Grand Junction Railway Companies have it in contemplation to order a statue of this eminent engineer, executed by Gibson, and erected in some public place in Liverpool, as a monument of their respect for his talents and services in introducing the railway system, and especially in planning and executing the great lines of railway connected with that town. The principal room in the new St. George's Hall is spoken of as the most likely place for the reception of the proposed statue, but the plan is not yet sufficiently advanced for any decision to have been come to on that point.

A MONUMENT TO DR. DALTON.—On Monday last, a preliminary meeting of the various literary and scientific societies of Manchester, was held in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophic Society, "for the purpose of considering what steps it is desirable should be taken, with a view to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Dalton. The meeting came to a resolution, "That, in order that the steps necessary to be taken may be adopted without delay, and to give to the public generally the opportunity of joining in this additional mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Dalton, it is desirable that a requisition should be presented to the Mayor, to convene a public meeting to determine what steps shall be taken to secure the erection of such monument; and also to consider as to the propriety of testifying in any further, and in what manner, the sense entertained by this community, of the invaluable services rendered to science by the late illustrious philosopher."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The general subscription fund for the approaching meeting of this scientific association has already reached a sum exceeding nine hundred pounds. It is exclusively appropriated for covering the expenses at York, in which city the annual meeting is to take place. It is intended to bring forward and discuss several recent and important scientific discoveries. The daily scientific business of the association is to be distributed into seven sections, namely:—Section A. Mathematical and physical science; B. Chemistry and mineralogy, including their application to agriculture and the arts; C. Geology and physical geography; D. Zoology and botany; E. Medical science; F. Statistics; G. Mechanical science. The meeting is expected to be a most important and interesting one.

THREATENED TURN-OUT.—The whole of the jenny-spinners in Stockport signified their intention, on Saturday last, at leaving their employ at the end of this week, if an advance of one farthing per lb. (about ten per cent.) be not granted them.

RECREATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Duke of Norfolk has promised, on the expiration of a few leases, to give up fifty acres of his land for a pleasure-ground, for the recreation of the people of Sheffield. In Birmingham the question has already been discussed in the Town Council, and the great advantage and benefit of public parks unanimously affirmed. That body has opened a communication with Government, for the purpose of obtaining a grant towards providing the public walks, which in Birmingham, with its 220,000 inhabitants, are felt to be imperatively needed.

THE MURDER AT HIGH EIGHTON.—Two individuals, Jefferson and Flock, who, it will be remembered, were witnesses on the inquest on the above case, are now in custody, charged with the murder of Robson.—*Tyne Mercury.*

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, one of the powder-mills in Ewell Marsh, belonging to Sir Henry Bridge, Bart., exploded, and the building was totally destroyed. The report was heard at a distance of two miles, and the police were very soon on the spot. A man, whose name is Henry Hawkins, was at work in an adjoining mill, and experienced the effects of the shock, but the explosion happily did not communicate. There appears to be a singular fatality about these mills, this being the third or fourth explosion within twelve months time.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—On Monday night a cat, the property of Mrs. Lee, landlady of the Duke of York Inn, Huddersfield, kilted, and the produce was a very remarkable one. The creature was born with the head and shoulders and fore legs properly formed in the usual manner, but just before the shoulders the body divided into two, being placed breast to breast, and from the breast of each was produced a fore leg, perfectly formed, except that the one on the left side was somewhat larger than the other; downwards the two bodies separated entirely, and each body was also perfectly formed, with the hind legs and tails equally perfect, the colours of each being quite similar—what is called a chimera.

FATAL STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION.—Last week there was an explosion of two boilers connected with the engine at the iron furnaces belonging to Mr. Firminstone, at Little Madely, Staffordshire, which was attended with fatal results to one of the firemen. A large piece of the iron, about fifteen cwt., was seen to rise over the tall chimney, and fall in a field opposite, across the turnpike-road. Another piece, of an immense weight, travelled in a contrary direction, and fell in a field above a quarter of a mile distant, and was found as flat as a pancake. A number of smaller pieces were distributed around, in every direction, coming in collision with various objects. A quantity of bricks, displaced from about the boilers by the violence of the explosion, were hurled with terrific force through the roofs of the cottages; others were thrown into an adjoining corn-field. A poor fellow, named Charles Meir, who was attending to his business in the fire-hole, was thrown down by a body of falling bricks, and his head literally smashed. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

DEVASTATING FIRES IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—A very serious fire took place on Sunday morning, in the village of Winham, near Chard, in Somersetshire, and terminated in the complete demolition of no fewer than thirty houses. The fire broke out soon after ten o'clock, during divine service; and on the alarm being raised, the fire was raging in the upper part of a house situated, with twelve others, at the extremity of the village, and the thatch roof soon igniting, the building was speedily reduced to ashes. Attempts were made to check the flames from running along the thatch of the adjoining houses, but ineffectually, for, within the space of a quarter of an hour, no less than eight of the adjoining dwellings had caught fire; and there being no engines in the neighbourhood, it extended its ravages until twelve buildings were consumed. The remainder were preserved by the inhabitants stripping the thatch off the roofs, and throwing water on the exposed rafters, so as to prevent them being fired. A second outbreak, far more destructive than the previous one, took place at about half-past ten o'clock on Monday night, in a small out-house at the back of a dwelling in Church-street; and scarcely had an hour elapsed before upwards of fourteen houses were enveloped in flames. It is supposed that they were the work of an incendiary, but nothing decisive is as yet known. The loss must be very heavy.

THE ARREST OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. Maddeson, who is accused of misappropriating money, and of forging a certificate of character, and whose arrest just as he was about to commence his duties as superintendent of police at Dundee we mentioned last week, has been committed to York gaol to take his trial at the next assizes.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE AT BURY.—Within the last few days Captain Goate, R.N., C.B., committed suicide at his apartments in the Assembly Rooms, Bury, Suffolk, of which establishment he was one of the directors. From the facts adduced at the coroner's inquest it appears that for some time past he was in a sullen, desponding state, arising from his infirm condition and advanced age, being in his seventy-eighth year. On Friday week he retired to rest at an early hour, apparently in his usual spirits. On the following morning he was called at eight o'clock by one of his servants, and answered her, but on her taking up his breakfast to his bedchamber in the course of two hours afterwards, as was the custom, he was not to be found in the apartment. Immediate search was then made, and the unfortunate gentleman was at last found dead in a cistern of water, his head being downwards. A surgeon was promptly called in, who stated that life had been extinct for more than an hour. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst in great distress of mind from fear of losing his sight, but whether in an unaccountable state there was no evidence to show."

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Yesterday week Mark Sherwood was executed on the Town Moor, Newcastle, for the murder of his wife. On the preceding day he made a confession, in which he denied all premeditation in the commission of the deed; that he had slept with his wife during the night, and that she got up once to know (as she said) how the cursed still was going on. In the morning, when he arose, he partly dressed himself, and put on his great-coat, and while lathering his chin for the purpose of shaving, his wife recurred, in irritating language, to the quarrel of the preceding night—and this, together with her gross and indecent conduct before him, so excited and enraged him, that in the moment he suddenly turned round, seized and threw her down, and with the razor which he held in his hand, made several gashes on her throat; after which he drank spirits to excess, to destroy himself, and fell down at the place where he was found. He further stated, that with respect to the death of his first wife, he denied all participation in it, and said that the reports against him about it were all false. Sherwood ascended the steps to the floor of the platform with a steady, firm tread. The executioner approached him with a white cap, which he put on the head of the culprit, who said, "Take off my stock, but leave my eyes open," and, at his request, the cap was not drawn over his face in the usual way. The drop fell about nine minutes to one o'clock, and the culprit died without a struggle. He had a small book and a manuscript in his hand, and many thought that he intended to address the multitude, but he never manifested the least intention of doing so. The crowd to witness the execution, notwithstanding a tremendous shower of rain, was immense. There were at least 25,000 people present.

A MAN STABBED BY HIS BROTHER.—Last Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, a young man, named Edward Weeks, about twenty-five a labourer, residing in the hamlet of Weaving, two miles from Maidstone, was stabbed by his brother John, a man about thirty years of age. It appears that the perpetrator of this crime, who is a most desperate and dissolute character, had been out drinking on the previous evening, and left the Artichoke, which appears to have been the last house he went into, about half-past eleven o'clock, and arrived at his home, in a state of intoxication, about twelve. He went up stairs, where his brother was in bed, and had not been there but a few minutes, before a quarrel commenced between them, which continued for about an hour, when his brother, the unfortunate victim, said, "If you want to quarrel, come down stairs." Upon that, they immediately went down into the kitchen, and presented themselves in a fighting attitude, when Edward exclaimed, "O God! he has got a knife in his hand—he will kill us." The next instant he received a blow in the abdomen from the weapon, and staggering a few paces fell down just outside the door. At this time a sister who had come down stairs, aroused by the quarrel, took the knife from the villain. The wounded brother was then picked up by a neighbour named Goodyer, who carried him up to bed again. A doctor was immediately sent for, who arrived with the utmost possible expedition, and described the wound to be of such a dangerous nature that it was scarcely possible for the sufferer to recover. The prisoner had waited in the house till a few minutes before the arrival of the surgeon, when he went out, but returned shortly after his departure, collected his clothing together, and left about six o'clock in the morning, and has not since been heard of. The latest report of the wounded man was that he was still alive, and was going on as favourably as the serious nature of the injury would allow, but that it was extremely improbable he could recover. The patient has received three wounds. One slight, under the left arm, a second superficial in the back, and a third, from which the dangerous results are apprehended, in the left groin.

MURDER ON BANBURY RACE-COURSE.—Information has been received of the murder of Samuel Newman, a hawker, a few nights ago, on the above race-course, by two men and a woman, who are well known as frequenters of race-courses and fairs. They brutally assaulted him, and after they had rifled him of everything, threw him into a river near the spot, where he was discovered. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" has been returned by the coroner's jury against them. One of the men is known by the name of Gloucester Bill. The woman is known as Gloucester Eliza, and is always in company with the above men.

A SECRET ATTACK.—On Monday evening, as Mr. Broderick, superintendent of the company's omnibuses, was driving from the Folkestone station, after the 9.15 train had gone down, some fellow, who had secreted himself under the tram-road arch, leading to the North Foreland, threw a brick, which struck Mr. Broderick on the loins with such force, as nearly to knock him off the box, and severely injured him. The probability seems that the attack was made by some disappointed vagabond to revenge himself for some grievance, and it is supposed, mistook the party.

ALARMING STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR SHEFFIELD.—Another of those terrific explosions which have of late disgraced the locality of Sheffield took place on Sunday night last, at the colliery known by the name of the Deep Pit, in the occupation of the Sheffield Coal Company. This pit is situated about two miles from the town, on the right side of the road to Eckington; and is one of those from which the colliers turned out a few months since. A number of the old hands intended to go to work again at this pit, and it appears that a number of others were determined to prevent it. It is supposed, therefore, that to carry this determination into effect, the destruction of the boiler and steam-engine was accordingly resolved on. The explosion was heard many miles off, in the direction of Eckington, the wind at the time being in the west. On this occasion the chief movers in the act have been caught in their own trap; for, not being aware that the embers under the boiler were then smouldering, they introduced a cask of gunpowder, and by some means it ignited while they were close to the door of the flue. The effect on one misguided man named Boulden was terrific. He reached the door of his sister, who keeps the Norfolk Arms at the Manor, about twelve o'clock, and who but from his voice and dress would not

have known him. His face and hands presented a spectacle truly pitiable to behold. The face was like one large black cinder, the hair entirely singed from the head, and the eyes, though not lost, fearfully swollen and burnt round the lids. Both hands were in a similar state, and the left side was also much injured. On being let into the house, he merely observed that he was dying, and immediately afterwards became almost speechless, only articulating at times something that could not be understood. Portions of hats, caps, and coats were found near the boiler, all much burnt by gunpowder. Parts of some wooden hoops and staves were also found, indicating sufficient to prove that the cask containing the gunpowder was capable of holding about 50 pounds. The state of the hats and caps was also enough to show that the heads that wore them are in no enviable condition. The whole of the metal work surrounding the stove door was forced away, and more or less broken. The fire grate was much damaged, and the stone plate shattered. A poker, nearly an inch thick, which had apparently been used to force the barrel of gunpowder under the boiler was broken off, about two feet from the lower end. The steam chest, which was about ten yards from the boiler, but connected by an iron tube, was also forced off, and the boiler itself had been driven six inches from its original position. Boulden is about 28 years of age, and it is said that his father, who was a collier, once received a similar injury from an accident.

ENFIELD.—CRICKET MATCH.—On Friday, August 23rd, a match of considerable interest was played between eleven connected with Gothic Hall, and eleven of the Pupils of Mr. Hainworth's Academy, in a field, kindly lent by Alderman Challis, when the pupils of Mr. H.'s Academy were beaten by a majority of twenty-four runs.

IRELAND.

H.R. MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—A letter from Dublin dated Tuesday, says:—"The engrossing topic in all circles is the royal visit, which is now spoken of as a matter almost of certainty, although nothing whatever in a positive or official form has transpired upon the subject." The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—"We stated on Saturday that a communication had reached us, which left little doubt on our mind that the Queen will arrive in Dublin in the course of the next month. We have since seen or heard nothing to weaken this impression, but, on the contrary, much to confirm it."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—PRINCE ALBERT.—At the last weekly meeting of the council of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, the following letter from General Wemyss, Esq., to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was read:—"Windsor Castle, Aug. 12, 1844. Sir.—In compliance with the request communicated by you from the council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, I am commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Albert to acquaint you that it will afford his Royal Highness much pleasure in being nominated a member of the society, and you will be so good as to communicate to the council his Royal Highness's cheerful acquiescence in their wishes. Your obedient servant, W. WEMYSS. To the secretary, &c. &c." Ordered.—That the above letter should be acknowledged, and that Mr. Purcell be directed to take the necessary steps for announcing to his Royal Highness that he had been admitted a member of the society, and for presenting to him the society's medal, which had been gained by him for the best fat animal in the yard at the late cattle show.

IRISH CHARITABLE BEQUESTS ACT.—We have heard it mentioned, as from authority, that Dr. Murray, Dr. Healy, Dr. Kinsella, Dr. Blake, the Right Hon. Dr. B. Pigot, and the Right Hon. A. R. Blake, have been named by Sir Robert Peel as the Roman Catholic Commissioners under this Act.—*Dublin Monitor.*

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. A letter was read from Sir James Graham, stating that the address in favour of repeal had been laid before her Majesty. It appears from the other proceedings that agitation is about to be commenced with the view of inducing the people generally to abstain from the consumption of excisable articles. A long address was read which had been presented to Mr. O'Connell on the subject. In this address the authors, after contending that England had always acted despotically towards Ireland, allude to the Repeal of the Union, and express their confidence that the measure must be conceded. Pending this question, however, the memorialists submit for the consideration of Mr. O'Connell this intermediate plan of abstinence from excisable articles, and proceed thus:—"The plan, if carried into general operation, through your instrumentality, must be effectual in wresting from the reluctant hand of England speedy and ample justice for our ill-fated country. It is the plan which marked the origin of the American revolution, and led to American independence. It is the plan which was partially carried into effect by yourself in Clare, and is just now put into operation in the county of Wexford. It is the plan of arousing an organised determination in the whole Irish nation of abstaining from the consumption of all taxed articles. If this can be effectuated through your advice and influence three great results will be obtained. It will exhibit the union, the determination, the moral power, the heroism, and the injured feelings of an entire people. It will tend to eradicate the injurious habits and elevate the moral character of our countrymen, and it will lessen by four millions sterling the receipts of the English exchequer. It will thus touch England in her most sensitive part, her pocket, and force from her an immediate compliance with Ireland's just and moderate demands. The undersigned will cheerfully abandon the comforts, the enjoyments, nay, the necessities of life rather than swell from Irish resources the finances of haughty and ungrateful England. Let England show a disposition to act fairly, impartially, and justly towards Ireland, and we shall willingly assist, in proportion to our means, in defraying the enormous charges by which she is pressed down; but as long as she refuses, in return for the civil liberties Ireland has won for her, to aid us in obtaining equal political freedom, so long shall we refrain from contributing to her revenues or bearing any share in her burdens. To your influence, your patriotism, and your great practical experience, do we look with confidence for the accomplishment of this peaceable and bloodless project. If it meet your approval it must succeed. Call on your countrymen; your advice will be followed; and, through the instrumentality of this great national abstinence, Ireland may yet, within the period of a single year, work out her political regeneration. This is a weapon she can easily and effectively wield, without destroying human life or impeding national prosperity. It requires but the will. If she refuse let her abandon the Repeal of the Union, for she has not sufficient moral determination to be free." The signatures are those of men entirely unknown to fame. Town Councillor Reilly handed in £14 from Carliford, and £7 from county Louth, and observed that he was sorry he had not any more money from them at present, for it was by money England was to be beaten. (Hear, hear.) They would not submit to be ill-treated. (Hear, hear.) The rent amounted to £634 13s. 11d.

MURDER NEAR LEINSTER.—A dreadful homicide has taken place in this latterly peaceable district, being the murder of a man named Pierce Campion, residing at Moate, near Leinster. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, between nine and ten o'clock, Campion went into his field, when he heard a violent knocking at the door of his house. On going to the door for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the disturbance he was seized by a man named Patrick Coates, who held his arm while he was struck on the head with a stone by another person named Fitzpatrick. Campion immediately fell on the ground, and his assassins fled. He was soon afterwards carried into his house, where he lingered until the following Monday, when he died.

A man of the detachment of the 56th Regiment, lying in Waterford barracks, was drowned in the tank at the Artillery barracks magazine a few nights ago. His name was John Nowland. He was on sentry over the magazine, when, it is supposed, he set his firelock against the sentry-box, where it was found standing, and went and sat down upon the low wall which separates the yard from the tank, fell asleep, and fell backwards into the tank, where he was found quite dead by the corporal who went to relieve him. There was not more than three feet of water in the tank.

DR. WOLFF'S IMPRISONMENT AT BOKHARA.—We subjoin an authentic account of Dr. Wolff's imprisonment at Bokhara:—"The last letter written by Dr. Wolff while at liberty was written at Bokhara on the 16th April, before he entered the city. He had no writing-paper, and this letter is written upon scraps torn from his memorandum-book. A Turcoman has just arrived from Mero, bringing him a lamb as a present, and he takes advantage of his return to send a few hurried lines. He is surrounded by people of Bokhara, Kokan, and Tashkand, and therefore says his information may be depended upon. He says he trembles somewhat for Stoddart and Conolly, for they are not seen at Bokhara, and the person alluded to in M. de Gherasi's dispatch as Stoddart, he has ascertained to be a Persian, and the European young man with him is an Italian watchmaker, named Giovanni. However, nobody has witnessed the execution of Stoddart and Conolly, whilst the Europeans, as Yousaf Khan, &c., were publicly executed. The Khaleefa (holy man) of Mero, tells me positively that Stoddart was alive." The Doctor continues, "I do not feel much apprehension for my own safety, but should I be detained, pray get the Queen herself to write a letter to the Umser, for he felt deeply offended that his letter, which he wrote by Stoddart to the Queen, was answered by the Governor-General of India. Get also the Emperor of Russia to write. What ever happens, pray, take it as coming from the Lord. Did not our Lord suffer?" The man sent by the Assef-ood-dowla to command the escort which was to protect him against the Turcomans, turned out a great scoundrel, and the Doctor was obliged to appeal to the Turcomans for protection against his escort. Between them, however, the poor Doctor was plundered of everything, was forsaken by all, except one man, named Hussein, and was looked upon as one whose doom was sealed. When, however, the King ordered Nayeib to receive him into his house, the scene changed, and all predicted the danger was over. He was introduced to the King, kindly received, and he told the King very plainly the object of his visit. The following day the King's Chamberlain, accompanied by the Commander of the Arsenal, ordered him to write the official letter, giving the American account of the murder of Stoddart and Conolly in July of last year, and told Wolff that he would be free to depart. The letter being written it was immediately dispatched by the King, and the Doctor received an intimation that he was to be detained. Having a slight fever, he wished to be bled. This being communicated to the King, the permission was refused, the King replying that bleeding was not good for him. Dr. Wolff has recovered Colonel Stoddart's "official seal." The Doctor says, "Pray for me, and thank God with me that he hath hitherto helped me." At first the Doctor was permitted to ride about unattended, which he says the Russian Ambassador, who has just left, was not allowed to do: he wore his clergyman's robes. In another letter he says he has adopted the Bokhara dress, and does not say whether he was forced to do so. On the 8th of June he writes two lines to Colonel Shiel, in which he says that, in spite of all the promises of the King, he is now a prisoner at Bokhara, and that he has not the least hope of being soon released.

VEGETABLE DIET.—Dr. Lambe, now in his 80th year, states that he has lived on a purely vegetable diet since 1804, and has brought up a large family on the same plan with success.—*Medical Times.*



ST. BARNABAS CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

CONSECRATION OF ST. BARNABAS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM.

The public consecration of this admirably designed edifice, the largest Catholic church yet completed in this country since the Reformation, took place, on a scale of unusual magnificence, on Tuesday last. Dr. Wiseman was the officiating bishop, supported by twelve other priests; and an amazing number of persons were present. The ceremonies commenced at seven A.M., and extended over seven hours.

On Wednesday the church was solemnly opened, with a procession of the bishops and priests inside the church; there was also a Pontifical High Mass at half-past ten o'clock, and vespers at half-past five o'clock, with a sermon at each service, in the morning by the Right Rev. Bishop Wiseman, and in the afternoon by the Right Rev. Bishop Gillis. The public were admitted to the church by tickets, divided into three classes, corresponding to three different divisions of the church; the proceeds of the sale of these tickets being devoted towards the expenses of the opening, and the building fund. Arrangements were made with the Midland Railway Company for a special train for the conveyance of passengers from Birmingham to Nottingham, and back, within the day, and the attendance of visitors was, consequently, very numerous.

After the ceremony of opening the church, there was a public collation at the Nottingham Exchange Hall, which was graced by the presence of several ladies. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury presided; and among the Stewards were the Lords Arundell, Camoys, Dormer, Newburgh, Southwell, and Stourton; Sir E. Blount, Bart.; the Hon. Charles Clifford; P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. Charles Langdale; Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart.; Sir E. Smythe, Bart.; the Hon. T. E. Stonor; the Hon. P. Stourton; Sir E. Vavasour, Bart.; Sir C. Wolseley, Bart., &c. &c. After the collation, the Right Hon. Chairman addressed the company, and then returned to the church. We subjoin the architectural details of this important structure:—

This splendid church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, is erected on an elevated site on the south side of Tollhouse-hill. The first stone was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, on Tuesday, the 10th of May, 1842; and, when complete, it will be one of the most successful revivals of ancient ecclesiastical architecture; it is from the design of Mr. Welby Pugin, architect of St. George's, London, and many other Catholic churches recently erected. The choir is entirely surrounded by aisles and eastern chapels. Beneath the choir is a crypt, with vaulting springing from two rows of low pillars; at the eastern end of this undercroft is an altar, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, as being the foundation or rock of the church. The same staircases which lead up to the rood-loft, at the entrance of the choir, are continued down to the crypt, which is lighted by side openings in the walls of the choir, which being elevated several feet above the pavement of the aisles, afford sufficient space for their introduction. The various chapels, as well as the choir, are enclosed by oak screens of open tracery, and panel-work. That portion of the church eastward of the transept is divided from the rest of the building by open screens and gates, on a line with the great rood-screen.

The rood-loft extends the whole width between the great east pillars supporting the tower, and is raised about fourteen feet from the choir; it is about seven feet in breadth, and in the centre a great rood is erected, with appropriate images, standards for lights, &c.

The choir is furnished with sixteen carved oak stalls and desks, precisely on the old model, and at the backs of the stalls are oak screens, which extend along both sides of the choir between the pillars. The pavement of the choir and sanctuary, as well as that of the eastern chapels, consists of incrustated tiles of various colours, similar in design and composition to those used in ancient churches. On the epistle side of the altar are fixed the sedilia, framed and carved in wood, somewhat similar in design to those still remaining in the choir of Westminster, and vulgarly called "King Sebert's Tomb." The high altar consists of a single slab of stone, supported on eight shafts, with gilt cap and bases. Immediately behind the altar a rich perforated oak screen extends across the eastern extremity of the choir, enriched with gold and colours, and, like the other screens, surmounted by standards for wax tapers. Through this screen the arched entrance and stained windows of the Lady Chapel are distinctly seen. In a chapel, on the epistle or south side of the choir, the Blessed Sacrament is reserved, on a rich altar, surmounted by a ciborium, or canopy, supported on four marble pillars, between which curtains are hung on brass rods, extending from cap to cap.

The windows of this church, 76 in number, are all glazed with stained glass, of various devices and subjects in the rich early style. The circular window over the eastern end of the choir represents the adoration of the lamb. In the windows of the nave are the following armorial bearings:—Talbot, Neville, Furnival, Lovetot, Verdon, Lacie; Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman; Right Rev. Dr. Willson, Bishop of Hobart Town; The Town of Nottingham, St. Jermyn's Cross, Croxton Abbey, and Workop Priory. The lights of the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament have been designed with especial reference to that great mystery; they consist of a succession of cherubim in ruby colour, signifying the intensity of Divine love, and are placed on a field of azure, bordered by alternate crosses and ciboriums, &c. The eastern window of the Lady Chapel contains the mysteries of the Annunciation, Visitation, Birth of our Lord, Adoration of the wise men, and the coronation of our Blessed Lady; these are placed in circular compartments on a field of lilies intersected by blue hands:—In each of the side lights are angels, each bearing a verse of the *Magnificat*, or Canticle of the Blessed Virgin. (Luke i. 46.) It is proposed eventually to cover all the spandrels of the arches, walls, &c., with painted enrichments.

The plan of the Church is cruciform, 190 feet in length, from east to west; the transepts are 83 feet by 20 feet, and 34 feet high; the nave is 76 feet by 22 feet; and the north and south aisles are each 15 feet 6 inches in breadth; they are separated from the nave by eight columns and ten pointed arches, and from the transepts by the two west pillars of the tower and two arches. From the floor to the top of the clerestory wall is 34 feet. The choir, 37 feet by 22 feet, is separated from the transepts by the east pillars of the tower, and from the aisles north and south of it by six, and from the east by two pointed arches. The three aisles are each 40 feet by 14 feet 3 inches. The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, south of the choir, is 41 feet by 13 feet, and separated from the south aisle of the choir by three pointed arches. The Sacristy, east of and adjoining to this chapel, is 17 feet 6 inches, by 12 feet. St. Mary's Chapel, in which are seven stalls at the east end, and three on the south side, is 25 feet by 16 feet; on the north of this is the Chapel of St. Michael and the Holy Angels, and on the south side the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, in each

of which are three stalls; and each chapel is 15 feet square. The organ gallery, 16 feet by 12 feet, is on the north side of the choir. The north and south porches are 12 feet square. Each of the pointed gables terminates with a cross, and contains an evangelistic symbol.

The tower contains eight belfry windows, and is surmounted by a spire of the early style, about 150 feet in height, terminating in a metal cross, surmounted by a cock: at the bases of the spire are four-angle niches, containing images of Saints Peter, and Paul, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Barnabas; over these are four pinnacles, and between the niches are four double lancet windows with high gables, on the crests of which are emblems of the four Evangelists. The whole of the spire is built in solid masonry, and the weight is borne by internal skew arches in the angles of the tower, and down to the four great pillars, which rest on invert arches. The entrance porches are on the north and south side, and the principal entrance is at the west end.

Beside the high altar there are five other altars, dedicated in honour of St. Peter, St. Michael, and All Angels, St. Thomas of Canterbury and Venerable Bede, and the altar of the Blessed Sacrament. These are all furnished with hangings, plate, and other ornaments, in the same character as the building, and the minutest details have been executed in the spirit of Catholic antiquity. Immediately behind the high altar is an image of our Blessed Lady, under a rich canopy, and supported by a corbel, representing a serpent coiled round an apple tree. The entire cost of the church is about £15,000, and the chief benefactor is commemorated by the following inscription, running along the bottom of the aisle windows:—"Good Christian people, of your charity pray for the good estate of John, Earl of Shrewsbury, the chief benefactor to the building of this church, dedicated in honour of Saint Barnabas."

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, AT PARIS.

The dissolution of the Polytechnic School, at Paris, was noticed in our Foreign Intelligence of last week. The French Government, according to the *Courrier Français*, "has been long labouring to disorganize the Polytechnic School, in order to subject it to the arbitrary will of the Ministry. An institution, having its regulations, usages, and traditions, gives umbrage to our rulers, who are striving to undermine by degrees all the guarantees which it insured to the pupils, for the sake of setting up in their place the arbitrary sway of administrative and military despots. They wish to convert a school, possessing regular conditions of existence, into a barrack. The exercise of acknowledged rights keeps up the spirit of independence. With a view to break that spirit, which they dread, they suppress the rights and destroy an establishment, which is indebted for its energetic vitality to its particular organization. Marshal Soult commenced the work of destruction, and it behoves M. Guizot to give it the finishing



PUPILS OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT PARIS.

blow. From 1796 to 1835—that is, in an interval of thirty-nine years—the Polytechnic School furnished the land army with 2839 officers, the navy 289, and 818 civil engineers—in all, 3946, or a little more than 100 per annum. Since the great development assumed by the public works, between 40 and 50 engineers of the department of bridges and roads came out of the school annually. In 1799, the school consisted of 274 pupils, 160 of whom were without fortune, 75 in easy circumstances, and 39 rich. In 1840, the institution contained 270 pupils, belonging all to rich families, for, in order to be admitted, it is at present necessary that each pupil bring with him an outfit valued at 700 or 800 francs, and their family must, besides, pay a pension of 1000 francs a year."

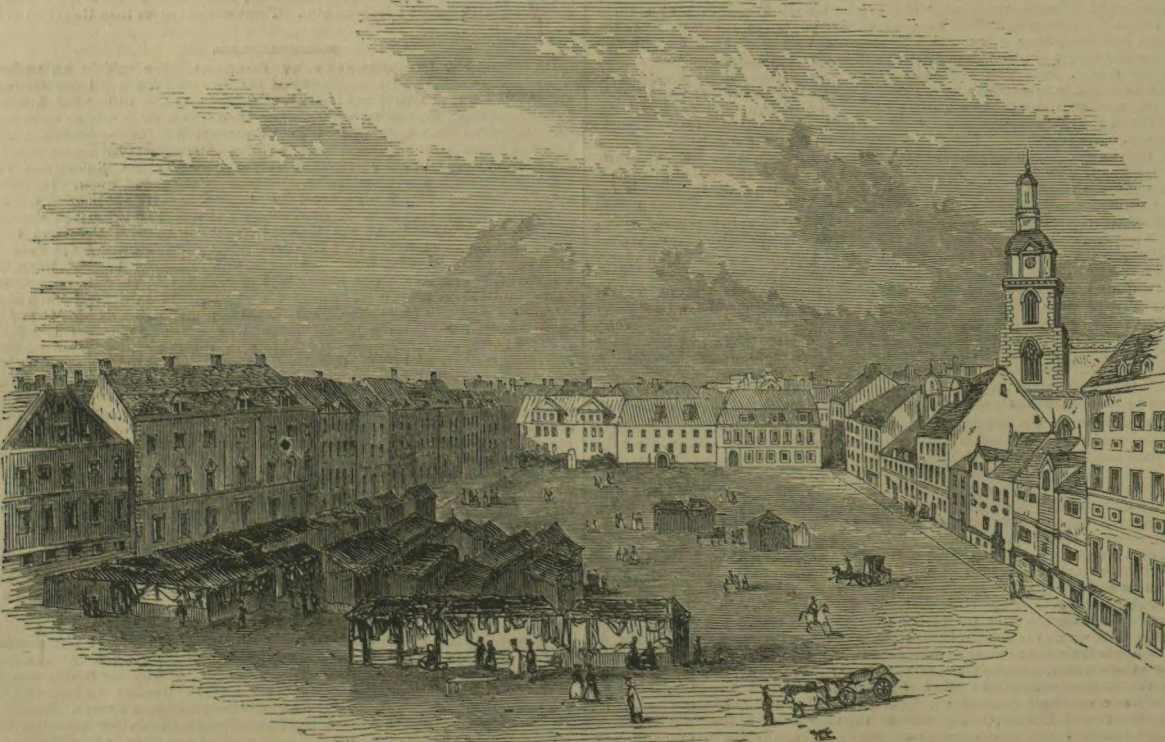
The Polytechnic School, in the *Rue Descartes*, was founded by a decree of the National Convention, in March, 1794. Its object was to diffuse the knowledge of the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences, and likewise to prepare pupils for the different schools of engineering, military, civil, and naval; and for the artillery, and military geography, into which persons cannot be admitted without having studied in the Polytechnic School. Under the Government of Napoleon, the school underwent various modifications; and by Louis XVIII., in 1816, it was completely re-organised, and placed under the special protection of the Duke of Angoulême. A great number of excellent officers, engineers, and scientific men have been trained in this school. Our engraving represents two of the pupils—in their undress and full uniform.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT BERLIN.

Accounts have been received from Berlin, of a general strike among workmen in the extensive calico-printing works of that city, comprising a body of from 2500 to 3000 men, for an augmentation of wages; but which, it appears, the owners are not inclined to grant. It originated in the very extensive works called the Dannenbergsche-Cotun Fabrick, belonging to the Messrs. Nauen, Loire, and Co., a firm well known in Prussia for the extreme liberality with which it has treated their workmen, and extended itself among the neighbouring works of Messrs. Goldschmidt and Co. It was at first rumoured that some very serious disturbances had succeeded the strike, and that the works had been fired; but this has not been the case. There appears no real or just cause why the men should have acted so unwisely, since the wages hitherto granted have been very liberal, considering the great depression which has existed for some time back in the calico-printing trade.

At Breslau, it has been said that some disturbances have also occurred among the weavers; but there is no certainty as yet in the matter. Generally speaking, the people of Prussia are much against such outbreaks, and at Berlin the police and military have had more to do in keeping the more respectable part of the working-classes from inflicting punishment on the refractory than keeping the latter in order. These people are aware that, in general, the manufacturing part of the population are by no means ill-paid or illiberally treated, and, from a moral and sensible feeling, dislike such unreasonable and unjust proceedings; whereby they can only injure themselves and their families more than any one else. Some partial arrests have, however, taken place, but it is expected the men will soon return to their work, seeing that the general feeling is against them.—*Ham-burgh Correspondent of the Times*.

The engraving represents a view in the old quarter of the city of Berlin.



BERLIN.

“JOE SMITH,” THE MORMON PROPHET.

The murder of this popular fanatic has been already recorded in our journal. The numbers who adhered to him, a few months ago, amounted to twenty thou-



THE LATE “JOE SMITH,” THE MORMON PROPHET.

and, and formed themselves into a town, called the City of Nauvoo. A code of Mormon laws was drawn up for its government. Joe Smith was Mayor, or heocrat; and the influence of the prophet prevailed so widely that he com-

manded a majority of votes in the states of Illinois, and started for the office and dignity of President of the United States, with no mean prospects of success. In the spring-tide of his popularity he indulged in the most sensual excesses: he justified his licentiousness on each occasion of its notoriety by pretending to a new revelation from heaven; and twenty thousand Americans believed his lies and defended his conduct. The Nauvoo Expositor was got up by a knot of seceders, and, owing to its representations and other evidences, the fanatic Smith had to seek refuge in a prison from an infuriated mob. In prison, however, he was murdered in cold blood.

Joe Smith, according to his own statement, was born in the town of Sharon, Vermont, on the 23rd of December, 1805, so that at the time of his death he must have nearly entered his fortieth year. His parents, when he was ten years of age, emigrated to Palmyra, where he resided until he was twenty-one years old. Joe Smith, being probably the son of poor parents, of quick natural powers and sagacity, but of limited education, must have been thrown upon his own resources for means of existence at an early period; for we find him pretending to have discovered the Book of Mormon in Ontario County, in 1827. General Bennett, an influential Mormon, published a work in 1842, in which he exposed the iniquities of Joe Smith, in connection with Mormonism. From an affidavit of Peter Ingersoll in 1833, we learn that he lived in the neighbourhood of Joe Smith, senior, from 1822 to 1830, and represents that the general employment of the family was digging for money. Joe had found a miraculous stone, which he averred by looking into he could discover hidden treasures.

With such a character and such a family and such pursuits, Joe Smith began his great scheme of trickery and delusion in Mormonism; the book itself is a mass of absurdities, written in imitation of the style of the Bible, in which Joe was proclaimed a prophet and priest of the Most High, and thus he drew around him a vast body of uneducated enthusiasts, who journeyed west to commence their operations on a great scale. The history of Mormonism since its establishment in the Western States, the budding of the city of Nauvoo, the increase of the deluded followers of Joe Smith, his conflicts with the authorities of the States of Missouri and Illinois, his indomitable spirit of intrigue and mischief, his loose morals, violence, and chicanery, have been the subject of newspaper discussion for the last seven years.

It is evident that Joe Smith contemplated, whenever he had sufficient force, to conquer several of the Western States, and erect there a Mormon empire; and he organized his Nauvoo legion, amounting to several thousand men, with this object. He was a source of constant inquietude to the State of Missouri.

The immediate cause of Joe Smith's recent difficulties was the destruction of a press in Nauvoo, to which he was opposed; he was compelled to take refuge for safety in the gaol, guarded by a body of troops which had been placed there by the Governor of Illinois to protect him; but a band of men broke into the prison and murdered him and his brother.

COAST RAILWAYS.—Mr Rastrick and numerous assistants are now busily engaged in setting out the lines of railway from Brighton through Lewes to Hastings, and from Shoreham to Chichester, and as soon as these preliminaries are completed the earthworks will be immediately commenced; the Adur is to be passed by means of a pile bridge—and we hear that Mr. Rastrick promises to open as far as Worthing in May next; we also understand, from good authority, that the line from Hastings to Lewes is likely to be opened to the public in May or June next. In a national point of view, the early completion of these coast lines is of immense importance. There is little doubt that the branch line about to be made to Chichester will at an early period be continued to Portsmouth—and should the eastern line in like manner be extended to Dover, there will be an unbroken communication between two of the most important points on the southern coast.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

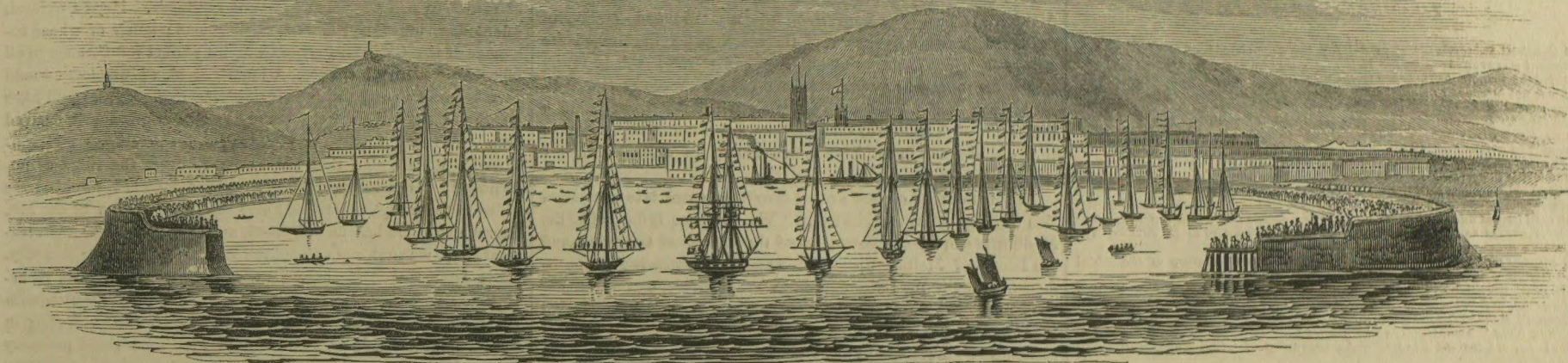
Amelia, the lovely young Queen of Greece, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by his first wife. She was born on the 21st of December, 1818, and is consequently in her 26th

year. She was married to King Otho (whose portrait and memoir we gave in a former Number) on the 22nd of November, 1836, and as yet



AMELIA, QUEEN OF GREECE.

has no children. Her Majesty is universally beloved by her subjects, possessing all those feminine virtues and accomplishments which are the brightest jewels of a crowned head. The above portrait (which we have just received from Athens) represents her Majesty attired in the beautiful Greek costume which she wears on state occasions.

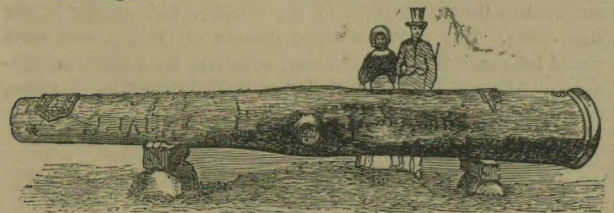


INSPECTION OF REVENUE CRUISERS, IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, DUBLIN.

TROPHY FROM INDIA.

For several days past thousands of persons have been attracted to the river frontage of the Tower, to inspect a “monster” gun, which was taken during one of the brilliant victories in India, in 1841. It appears to have been manufactured of several valuable metallic compounds, and is in good condition. It possesses fewer embellishments than what are generally to be seen on British trophies brought from the eastern hemisphere. The following are its dimensions:—

Length	17 feet 3 inches.
Diameter of the bore	0 9 ”
And weight	7 tons 5 cwt. 15 lb.



MONSTER GUN, AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

It has been placed beside the numerous pieces of heavy artillery in front of the Ordnance-office.

NEW METHOD OF PAINTING ON WALLS.—We understand that a new method of painting on walls has been submitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Fine Arts, by the inventor, Mr. S. Bendixen, who vouches for its durability under all vicissitudes of climate, temperature, &c. It has, at least, one advantage, which may be seen by viewing the artist's two pictures in Westminster Hall—“Law” and “Peace”—that of possessing the intensity of oil-painting, without the glare.

FORTUNE'S FROLICS.—A gentleman, named Clements, died a few days ago at Lower Clapton, Middlesex, at the age of eighty-five. He resided, when a lad, in Aylesbury; and his life is remarkable for a continuation of good fortune which never forsook him. His first start in life was an engagement at the King's Head Inn, Aylesbury, then kept by the late Mr. Homeyer, who took him into his employ as pot-boy and errand-lad. Here, by his industry and perseverance, he soon became a great favourite with those by whom he was employed, as also by the persons who frequented the inn at that time; and he shortly saved himself £15, with which he started to London, as the term is, “to seek his fortune.” Here he at once obtained a situation as waiter at an hotel much frequented by stockbrokers; from servant he soon became the master and owner of the house where he had served as assistant; from landlord to banker; and from banker upon ‘Change, returning, it is said, the enormous amount of £1,000,000 per week, eventually realising a fortune of £300,000. Mr. Clements was not, however, regardless of the poor of his native town, and has, for many years, distributed an annual gift of bread and coals at Christmas, to the indigent families thereof; in addition to which, a pound's worth of silver was regularly sent to be distributed amongst the poor recipients of the holy sacrament at the parish church.

INSPECTION OF VESSELS IN KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

On Monday his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant expressed his intention of inspecting the vessels. They were moored in a half circle for that purpose, dressed in their flags, which gave to the harbour a most enlivening appearance. At about half-past eleven his Excellency embarked in the barge of the Shamrock, steered by the Vice-Commodore, Captain Bowie. The commander of each cutter, according to seniority, received his Excellency, and saluted him with oars tossed as he passed through their double line of boats. Having rowed round the fleet, he proceeded to the Shamrock, where he was received by a royal salute from each of the vessels, with their yards manned. He complimented Sir James Domtrian, Inspector-General, and the officers, on the perfection and state of efficiency of the fleet, and landed upon another royal salute. The cutters were immediately stripped of their flags, and in a few minutes were in the bay, under all sail. His Excellency proceeded in her Majesty's steamer Lucifer, sailed round the fleet twice, and witnessed their evolutions.

On the following day, Saturday, about the same time, the vessels weighed and proceeded out of the harbour, with the wind at N.W., fresh breeze off the land, and smooth water. It was previously arranged to sail round Lambay Island, through its sound, and round the Kish light-ship, to Kingstown pier-head—a distance of forty miles. The start was admirable; the vessels being close together, except the Prince of Wales, which was half a mile astern. The strong breeze prevented the cutters carrying more than a reef in their mainsail, until rounding Lambay, when they were enabled to carry their gaff-topsails and square-sails, running to the Kish light-ship before the wind, which they rounded in the following order:—

Kite	3 h. 11 m.	Hamilton	3 h. 34 m.
Royal George	3 h. 20 m.	Dolphin	3 h. 40 m.
Prince of Wales	3 h. 20 m.	Swift	3 h. 41 m.
Wickham	3 h. 20½ m.	Chance	3 h. 56 m.
Badger	3 h. 20 m.		
Wickham	3 h. 20 m.		

The smaller vessels had previously been recalled. In proceeding from the Kish light-ship to the pier four tacks were made, and they arrived in the following order:—

Kite	4 h. 39 m.	Hamilton	5 h. 16 m.
Royal George	4 h. 49 m.	Dolphin	5 h. 29 m.
Prince of Wales	4 h. 51 m.	Chance	5 h. 35 m.
Badger	4 h. 52 m.	Swift	6 h. 36 m.
Wickham	4 h. 54 m.		

On Friday, the 15th inst., the squadron of H.M. revenue cruisers assembled in the harbour off Kingstown, for their annual inspection and exercise, under the orders of John Bowie, Esq., Inspecting Commander, being eighteen in number, viz:—

Shamrock (brig), 200; Royal George (cutter), 149; Prince Albert, 149; Prince of Wales, 166; Kite, 164; Wickham, 150; Swift, 164; Dolphin, 84; Badger, 60; Hamilton, 59; Chance, 58; Racer, 60; Eliza, 53; Albatross, 47; Liverpool, 39; Neptune, 40; Bat, 35; Viper, 43, tons.

At eleven a.m. the Inspector-General of the Coast Guard hoisted his flag on board the Shamrock, and made the signal to weigh. This evolution was performed in an incredible short space of time, and the vessels proceeded into the bay with a strong wind at S.S.W., under a single-reefed mainsail, and closed round the senior officer, who directed another reef to be taken in, and “try rate of sailing by the wind, without regard to order.” At three the general recall was made; the vessels bore up to close round the brig, when the Badger was declared to have been the weather vessel, being half a mile to windward of the Kite; the Royal George, Wickham, and Hamilton being the next vessels.

The jetties were crowded with fashionables. Special trains were provided by the railway directors. The vessels sailed round the harbour, and came to mooring in their usual seaman-like style, concluding one of the finest sights we ever witnessed.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

This picturesque bridge is situated at the end of Bishop-street, and leads to the roads to Mousehold, to Thorpe, and other villages and towns to the east of Norwich. It is an excellent specimen of early bridge-building; its pointed arches and quaint appearance make it an exceedingly picturesque object.

Mr. Britton, in his “Picturesque Antiquities,” states that “it has its name from having belonged to and been connected with the palace as early as 1240. In 1275, the prior had licence to erect a gate on it. Since the year 1393, it has been taken charge of by the city, who appointed a porter to keep the gate. An hermitage was connected with this bridge, and was, probably, on the site of the old houses pre-



BISHOP'S BRIDGE, NORWICH.

sented, on the right hand, in the annexed view. At a bend of the river, to the north of the bridge, is an ancient tower, called the Dungeon, which, according to Blomefield, was finished, at a great expense, in 1390.”

The houses in Bishop-street are very old. At some little distance from the bridge, on the road to Mousehold, the ground rises gently, till it forms a tolerable eminence, at the base of which, on the right of the road from Norwich, there was formerly a pit, in which persons convicted of heresy were burned. This pit has been filled up many years, and the original name of the hill, St. Leonard's, forgotten. The river crossed by Bishop's Bridge is the Wensum: it is of no great width, or depth. The view of the cathedral from this bridge is very fine; its lofty tower and spire being peculiarly striking.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842." In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, from its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts," its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharfs and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of building that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the Vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

198, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 1.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 2.—Partridge shooting begins.

TUESDAY, 3.—Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.

WEDNESDAY, 4.—Riot at Oxford, 1830.

THURSDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.

FRIDAY, 6.—Blucher died, 1819.

SATURDAY, 7.—Dr. Johnson born, 1709.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending September 7.

Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.	H. m.	A. m.
6 0	5 16	6 33	5 51	6 10	5 29	6 52	7 15	7 47	8 24	9 8	9 49

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Constant Subscriber."—The Act for the Amendment of the Law of Settlement was brought in by Sir J. Graham on the 8th of August. He then stated the principal provisions of the measure, saying, at the same time, that it was not intended to pass it into a law during the present session. This course was taken that the members might consider the measure fully during the recess. Our correspondent will see, therefore, that the law is proposed only, not passed; but it will be re-introduced and carried through next session. An act of Parliament comes into operation from the day it receives the royal assent, unless there is a day specially provided by the act itself on which it is to commence. The act in question proposes to repeal between 30 and 40 existing acts relating to settlement, substituting birth for the many present complex modes of gaining it; but it will not disturb old settlements already gained and confirmed by order, or a decision of a court of law. Our correspondent had better obtain the act itself, which may be procured of the Queen's printer at a very slight expense.

"A Subscriber." Portman-square, should write to the Secretary of the School of Design, Somerset-house.

"M. M." Brighton.—The drawing of Box's Cricket-ground was by Mr. Sergeant, and the report was abridged from the Brighton Gazette.

"Benno." Bala.—The company give a receipt for the fee, when paid.

"Young King." Temple.—The manuscript shall be returned, if not available.

"H. I. L., a Constant Reader."—An engraving of Greenwich Hospital will not suit.

"A Constant Reader" should send a note, addressed to Mr. J. S. K., under cover, to Mr. Moron, publisher, Dover-street.

"M. I. G."—An action would lie, and the defendant's oath would not be received as evidence.

"Caleb Brown" should send the pamphlet.

"A. Z." Bradford, will find much information in the Parliamentary Report on the Fruit Trade.

"K. C. B." Manchester.—The large diamond in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil is, we believe, cut.

"W. Y." Belfast.—The report reached us much too late.

"L. N." Hall-place, Newington.—The cost of the Thames Tunnel is stated at £614,000. See the detailed account in No. 48 of our journal.

"J. F. H." Bolton.—The dirge does not reach our standard.

"Walter Bishop."—The charge for a newspaper sent by post to Van Diemen's Land is one penny.

"B. M. K."—We do not know.

"A Subscriber." Manchester.—See future announcements of the great engraving of the Panorama of the Thames.

"Glasgow is thanked for the sketch of the railway accident, for which we have not room.

"D. B." Romney.—The print was designed by Mr. Thomas Landseer.

"A Subscriber." South Molton.—The price of the Large Print is 1s. The Nelson Monument will be at length completed by Government.

"I. W. S."—Yes.

"W. K." Birkenhead, should write to Mr. Deacon, Coffee-house, Walbrook, London.

"W. Pendomer."—A gold mine is a dangerous speculation to meddle with.

"Lynch." Louth.—A pamphlet on the British and French Customs has been published by Mr. C. Knight, Ludgate-street, London.

"An Inhabitant of Winchester."—We will endeavour to obtain the sketch.

"B. A."—We have not room for the note on the New River, Chapter on Moustaches is under consideration.

"G. S." Burslem.—We cannot undertake to recommend medical books. A note to Messrs. Higley, Fleet-street, might answer the purpose.

"Medicus."—Southey's edition of the Pilgrim's Progress.

"A Briton."—The observation was an oversight.

"N. M." Ross-shire.—We have not room for the long letter on Scottish costume, and we have already stated the authority for our remark as to its modern character.

The Author of "Ireland and the Irish" should see our Address on the State of Ireland in the present number.

"A. W. L." Liverpool.—The height of the Duke of Wellington is about 5 feet 8 inches.

"S. C."—The marriage should take place within a month of the publication of the bans.

"A Constant Subscriber." Dublin, should address a letter to Mr. Hobson, news-agent, Leeds.

"L. L."—The charge for servants in an inn can be legally made, if publicly announced.

"W. I. B." Newcastle-upon-Tyne, asks the simple question, "Which is the greatest wonder of the world?" We answer "The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

"A Petitioner." Kingston.—If a person go to a nuisance he has no remedy; but, if the nuisance come to him, he has a remedy by indictment.

"J. H." Farnborough.—The Large Print may be sent by post.

"Andrus S."—All the back numbers are kept in print: he will have the Large Print.

"I. S. D." Lisson-grove.—Ineligible.

"Capt. A." Weedon Barracks.—The engraving and description shall appear next week.

"I. S. D." Stafford-street.—We have not room.

"R. L. I." Liverpool.—We have frequently illustrated our subscriber's native town.

"E. M." near Wakefield, is thanked; but the subjects have been too often engraved.
"Continuous." Brighton.—The Census of Scotland and Ireland will be ready in a fortnight. Thanks for the suggestion.
"G. T." Maidstone, and "A. M." Hartlepool, should write to the War-office. We have not room for the sketch of the regatta.
Reviews of several books, and replies to a few correspondents, are unavoidably deferred until next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1844.

THE feverish excitement caused by the events in the Mediterranean still continues, and appears to deepen in its effect on the public mind. The echoes of the cannon that played upon Tangier had scarcely ceased to vibrate, ere they were followed by another bombardment on the same coast. Mogadore has fallen, the French going a step further here than they did in their first attempt; they have taken possession of the place, thus making a lodgment on the coast of Morocco, which will probably be visited with all the blessings of the French colonial system, as exhibited at Algiers. The question now arises, as to what effect this occupation will have on the interests of England, and what is the course she ought to take. This course cannot be distinctly laid down till it is ascertained whether the French really intend to keep possession of the place; they cannot do so without a considerable military force, and Marshal Bugeaud has not any troops to spare, for the Moors, though beaten in the last engagement, made a stout resistance, and give promise of much military obstinacy for the future. At present the mania of France is for naval greatness; enough is being done by the army of Africa to satisfy the national vanity as to the land forces. But as to their naval strength, they are rather doubtful; they have all the wish to be a first-rate naval power, but a suspicion that they are not adapted to be one is forced even on themselves; that doubt must have been rather increased than diminished by the ineffective display at Tangier. But their irritable, excitable nature will be stimulated by it to other attempts, carried a little further than in the instance we have cited. Hence, at Mogadore, in addition to bombarding the place, we find the despatch leaves the Prince "engaged in establishing the garrison of the island." A little military business is here mixed with the naval; the Tangier experiment was too unsatisfactory to render an exact imitation or repetition of it desirable. So we have the bombardment and a military occupation combined.

The effects of this occupation on our interests might not be immediate, but they would be certain. The French are animated by a spirit of national jealousy that is as hostile to our commerce as our arms; and wherever they obtain a footing, there our manufactures are excluded by rates of duty absurdly high and disproportionate.

This has destroyed our regular and legitimate commerce with Algiers; it has been converted into a contraband system of dealing with the inhabitants of the coast, which the French are not in sufficient numbers to guard completely. It will as surely injure our intercourse with the Empire of Morocco as it has already done that of Algiers. This is an injury that will operate to the extent of the value of that trade on the commercial interest of this country, and must have much weight in dealing with the question.

This is not all however; other questions enter into consideration besides the commercial one. We hold our influence in the Mediterranean by our possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, and the Island of Malta. Spain, weakened and distracted as she is, does not forget that Gibraltar is on her territory, and would not be sorry to see us evacuate it, though a poor and embarrassed Government could not hope to maintain it in its present efficient state. And France would be glad of any opportunity of regaining possession of Malta; by converting the whole of the coast of Algeria and Morocco into the seaboard of a French colony, she would have most efficient means of embarrassing the supply of these two important posts, and some dim vision of such a contingency may have its influence on these bombardings and seizures, which are disturbing the repose of politicians, awakening the anxieties of the peacefully disposed, shaking the sense of security in which we have, perhaps, too long indulged, and, doing worse than all this, giving rise to discussions on points of national courage, and national skill in war, which inflame the desire on both sides to bring the dispute to the one fatal and decisive proof which is only to be derived from war itself. It is sad to think that the education and experience of the present, combined with the history of the past, should not have taught nations a juster estimate of what are their true interests. Is it inevitable that of every half century twenty-five years must be passed in battles and bloodshed, to the waste of energies and wealth that might be so much better employed? It is little more than a quarter of a century since Europe sat down after one of the longest, most general, and most bloody wars recorded in history. It loaded us with a debt that at this moment presses like an incubus on every spring of industry throughout the empire, increasing the cost of every article of life, and proportionally tasking the energies of every individual beyond the amount of toil that would otherwise be required to earn them. Are we to be compelled to bring additional burthens upon ourselves, and anticipate still further the resources of posterity—for war is but a synonym for running the nation deeper in debt? Most fervently do we hope that the extremity will be avoided; there is no one party in England anxious for war; it is here looked on as it deserves to be, as an evil of the most desperate kind; we do not surround it with any false glare of glory; we do not array the bloody reality in the dazzling hues that blind the eyes of men to the hideousness of the demon to whom they give themselves as the self-immolated victims of an unholy sacrifice. But this full appreciation of the true character of war, will not preserve us from it; it is always in the power of a quarrelsome nation to drive a quiet neighbour into hostilities, and this is our position at the present moment with respect to France. We shall be compelled to some act of hostility by the mere necessity of self-protection: the con-

sequences we need not anticipate. A desire to be at peace does not imply the absence of that spirit and resolution which are necessary in war; these we have always possessed, and to them we add a naval force whose power is tremendous, should it be necessary fully to exert it. There is no desire on our part to engage in a war, neither should we be capable of avoiding it by any mean or dishonourable compromise. The Government, perhaps, has relied too much on the pacific professions of France, and left our force in the Mediterranean too small to meet any sudden emergency; but this is a mistake that is already, we believe, being rectified.

THE old Pacha of Egypt did not abdicate, notwithstanding the positive report of his having done so. He quarrelled with his council, got into a passion, quitted Alexandria in a fury, and did, it seems, threaten to give up all interference with the affairs of government, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca. Those second thoughts, however, which are said to be generally the best, came to his aid. He cooled down, and, on their part, the council reconsidered their share in the dispute, gave up the point to the Pacha, who thereupon returned, and was himself again. It is easy to perceive how this affair might be exaggerated into a formal abdication; but it was an unlikely step for the old Pacha to take. In the East there is nothing between dethronement and death; the step is from the divan to the tomb. Even with respect to subordinate officers of Government the surest dismissal is considered to be that of the bowstring, which discharges the dignitary of his office and his life together. Mehemet Ali himself disposed of Defturdar, his son-in-law, whom he made Governor of Kordofan, by a bowl of poison—so that he understands both the principle and the practice. He must rule or die. Abdication by an Eastern monarch would be little better than an act of suicide and the only thing that could account for it would be, that exhaustion of soul which the long possession of absolute power sometimes induces, and which drives them from being despots to become devotees. Charles V. is an instance of it, which will occur to every one:—

The Spaniard, when the lust of sway
Had lost its quickening spell,
Threw crowns for rosaries away,
An empire for a cell;
A subtle disputant on creeds,
A strict accountant of his beads,
His dotage trifled well;
Yet better had he never known
The bigot's cell or despot's throne.

But we remember no instance of a Mahometan ruler abdicating in consequence of the "mind diseased," by ambition taking the direction of piety. The religion of the Koran was that of an enthusiast, a soldier, and a ruler; it does not, therefore, inculcate such self humiliation in the "Commanders of the Faithful." Neither is Mehemet Ali the sort of man of which pilgrims and hadjis are made. He is a shrewd, calculating, unprincipled, and worldly man; much of whose tolerance of the Christians arose from his perfect indifference to all religions—his own inclusive. A more orthodox Mussulman would have been a hater of the "Infidels;" but then Egypt would have lost the services, the example, and the teaching which it derived from the many Christians Mehemet Ali encouraged and employed. We are glad that the Pacha resumes the reins of government: his retirement at the present moment would have added to the complications that surround our position in the Mediterranean. He has an able head, and keeps together a government, that, without him, would fall into a mere mass of anarchy. He is, besides, well disposed to the English, and renders us essential service in keeping open our overland communication with India. The French always had a desire to establish a footing in Egypt, and the death or abdication of the Pacha would probably induce them to make a move in that direction; their occupation of any part of Egypt would be anything but an advantage, either to that country in particular or the world in general. We should inevitably have to seize the territory that would enable us to command the Isthmus of Suez, or consent to be driven round the Cape of Good Hope as the route to India. Even when we were battering down his forts and beating his troops, the old Pacha escorted the mail-bags and passengers across the desert as if nothing had happened—an act that none of the rulers of civilised Europe would have had the forbearance to do. Mehemet has his good points about him, and Egypt would probably gain nothing by a change; any other ruler would be as despotic, would grasp at and monopolise the whole trade of the country, and engage in the slave-trade. But very few would possess his ability, and none would long maintain the supremacy necessary for a stable government. We are glad that Mehemet is again smoking his pipe, levying taxes, and abusing his council at Alexandria.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY.

We have the pleasure of stating that the Queen is now sufficiently restored to be able to take short airings in the grounds of the royal residence. Her Majesty left the Castle, for the first time since her accouchement, yesterday week, during the finest portion of the day, and was drawn about the royal gardens for upwards of half an hour in a low chair, his Royal Highness Prince Albert walking by the side of the Queen.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.

Monday being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Prince Albert, the auspicious event was celebrated at the royal residence, and throughout Windsor, with every demonstration of attachment and respect.

At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the corporation ordnance, in the Bachelors'-acre; and at one o'clock a royal salute was also fired from a battery erected in a field in the Frogmore-road, opposite the Castle.

Her Majesty, who, we rejoice to state, looked remarkably well, and seemed to be in most excellent spirits, appeared in public, for the first time since the birth of the Infant Prince, this day. The Queen left the Castle at noon, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in a pony phaeton and a pair of greys, the Prince Consort driving, and proceeded through the Long Walk into the Great Park. The Queen and the Prince returned to the Castle after an absence of upwards of an hour. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned the loyal and affectionate salutations which greeted them throughout their drive in the most marked and affable manner.

At eight o'clock the eastern terrace of the Castle was illuminated. In addition to the illumination of the Castle terrace, a most brilliant display of fireworks took place at the lodges forming the entrances to the Long Walk.

In the metropolis, the bells rung merry peals, whilst from their several towers was displayed the royal standard. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns fired a royal salute in honour of the day. The various vessels on the river dis-

played the royal standard, union jack, &c. In the evening the illuminations were more general than usual.

On Saturday last Prince Albert rode on horseback attended by Colonel Wyld. The Royal family were taken an airing in the grounds about the Castle, and in the afternoon were taken a carriage drive. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal went to the residence of the Duchess of Kent, Frogmore Lodge.

SUNDAY.—The ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service at St. George's Chapel.

MONDAY.—To-day was the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The auspicious event was celebrated at the Castle. In the afternoon Prince Albert walked in the royal gardens. A number of the nobility and gentry called during the day at the Castle to pay their respects.

TUESDAY.—Prince Albert inspected the second battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. The Queen took an airing in a pony phaeton for upwards of an hour. Prince Albert drove her Majesty out. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, after luncheon with the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, went with her Royal Highness to the Castle, on a visit to the Queen.

WEDNESDAY.—The ceremony of churchoing the Queen took place this morning in the private chapel of the Castle, the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiating. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the ceremony. The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the Terrace and in the pleasure grounds adjacent to the Castle this morning. A garden chair was taken for her Majesty's use when required. The Judge Advocate-General arrived at the Castle in the forenoon, and had an audience of the Queen, to submit to her Majesty the proceedings of some courts-martial. The Queen took an airing in the afternoon, in a pony phaeton. The Royal Family were taken their usual airings.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—This morning, at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Castle in a travelling carriage and four, preceded by outriders, for the Farnborough station, on the line of the South Western Railway, en route to the Isle of Wight. The Prince was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson and Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, equestrian in waiting. The object of his Royal Highness's visit to the Isle, was to inspect Osborne House, (where he was met by Mr. Saunders, of the Lord Chamberlain's department), preparatory to the arrival of the Royal Family, who are expected to reach there in about ten days or a fortnight. His Royal Highness returned to the Castle this evening to dinner. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning and remained to luncheon. The infant royal family were taken for their usual airings, this morning, in the private grounds. The Princess Royal rode on her Shetland pony, her royal highness being attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Her Majesty, who is entirely restored to her usual excellent state of health, walked this morning in the private gardens, and this afternoon, the Queen was driven out for an airing, in a pony phaeton, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Hon. Colonel Grey was in attendance on horseback. A very beautiful fly rod, elaborately mounted in silver, with silver winch, and with the arms of the Prince Consort engraved on the rod, has just been presented to his royal highness, in a highly-finished mahogany case, lined with purple velvet, by Mr. Little, fishing tackle manufacturer, of Fetter-lane, London. His royal highness was so pleased with the whole affair, that he immediately ordered a warrant to be issued out, appointing Mr. Little fishing-rod maker to the Prince. A bottom-rod, also, beautifully mounted in silver, weighing not more than seven ounces, has likewise been presented from the same manufacturer to the Prince of Wales. It is fitted in a richly-ornamented case, inclosing a variety of lines, floats, &c., with the Prince-of-Wales's feathers, highly wrought at the end, in frosted silver. The christening of the infant Prince, according to present arrangements, will take place in the Queen's private chapel, at the Castle, on Friday, the 6th proximo. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia is expected to arrive at the Castle, upon a visit to her Majesty, on Saturday next (the 31st instant). Numerous royal and distinguished personages have been invited to the Castle, during the stay of his Royal Highness. Mrs. Lilly, her Majesty's monthly nurse, left her illustrious charge yesterday; her Majesty being sufficiently well, after the expiration of only three weeks from the period of her *accouchement*, to dispense with her services. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected to dine with the Queen and Prince Albert this evening.

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.—Our Windsor correspondent says that, according to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will take their departure from Windsor Castle about Monday or Tuesday, the 9th or 10th proximo, and proceed to the coast of Hampshire, to embark on board the royal yacht. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice will, it is fully expected, accompany their illustrious parents to the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will shortly afterwards proceed to Scotland in the Victoria and Albert yacht, leaving the infant royal family at Osborne House, where it is expected they will remain until the return of the Queen and the Prince from the north. It is believed that her Majesty's marine excursion, and series of visits to the Scottish nobility, will occupy from three to four weeks.

MORE ROYAL EXCURSIONS.—According to the *Brighton Gazette*, it is certain that her Majesty will pay a visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel, in the course of two months. The same paper says:—"We hear from very good authority, that we shall shortly be honoured with a visit from some of the Royal Family. On Wednesday instructions arrived at the Palace to keep the workmen employed earlier and later. We believe that the Court arrangements will be similar in every respect to those of last year; that her Majesty will go on a marine excursion in the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, some time about the 18th or 20th of September, and that the royal children will be sent to Brighton during the absence of the Court. The Prince of Wales and his royal sisters will, it is expected, be at Brighton about the 20th of next month, perhaps even earlier. We hear that the Princess Alice steamer is to be fitted up, for the purpose of attending on the royal yacht, in an excursion which her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to make to the Netherlands early in September."

REPORTED VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO SCOTLAND.—The *Perth Courier* states that Prince Albert intends to pay a visit to Lord Glenlyon at his noble residence of Blair Castle. It is expected his Royal Highness will arrive at Blair Castle early in September, to enjoy the sports of the season amongst the picturesque hills of Perthshire. Every preparation is already in progress for the reception of the royal visitor, and we understand that the Highlanders who made so prominent a figure at the tournament, and who formed her Majesty's body guard during her brief visit to that place in 1842, are again to be under arms during the sojourn of her illustrious consort amongst the mountain fastnesses of Athole. According to another report, her Majesty intends to accompany Prince Albert to Scotland.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—There are contradictory reports respecting the projected visit of Louis Philippe to this country. Letters from Paris state that the visit of the King to England has been postponed to the 17th of October, and that the rendezvous has been fixed for that day at Cherbourg. According to another account, Louis Philippe is expected at Dieppe, to be present at the *fête* to be given on the inauguration of the statue of Duchesne, from the 3rd to the 5th of September, and that he will proceed from thence to England. The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The King's journey to England is postponed. Orders, it is said, have been despatched to the ports to delay the preparations." The *Presse* says it has reason to believe that the visit will take place between the 5th and 10th of October.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.—At the end of last week the Prince Royal of Prussia enjoyed the splendid attractions of Chatsworth, and thence proceeded to York. The royal party proceeded to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards next went to Liverpool. After leaving Liverpool, the Prince went to Birmingham and Coventry. From Coventry, the royal party proceeded to Tamworth direct, where the Prince, on alighting, was met by Sir Robert Peel. His Royal Highness appeared agreeably surprised at meeting the right hon. baronet at the station, and having shaken hands heartily with Sir Robert, entered an open carriage drawn by four horses, which was in attendance to receive him, and drove off in the direction of Drayton. Arriving at the Manor House, the Prince was received in the entrance hall by Lady Peel and the other members of the right hon. baronet's family. At eight o'clock dinner was served. On Tuesday morning the Prince, in company with Sir Robert Peel, inspected the park and grounds in the vicinity of the mansion, and afterwards departed for Apehorpe, the seat of the Earl of Westmorland, travelling by way of Belvoir Castle, which noble structure the royal party spent a considerable period in inspecting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are making a tour in Germany. The Duke of Northumberland still remains confined to his room at Sion House, by an attack of gout. His grace is expected to visit Leamington, for the benefit of the waters, prior to proceeding to the North for the season.

Lady Alice Peel and family returned from the Continent last Wednesday. Col. Peel, her ladyship, and family, are expected to leave London shortly, to pass the winter in Paris.

LORD PALMERSTON.—Accounts from Cologne, dated the 20th inst., mention that Lord Palmerston had arrived there.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—We are happy to learn that Sir W. W. Follett has, since his departure for the Continent, considerably improved in health.

DEATH OF ARCHDUKE RAINER OF TUSCANY.—Intelligence has been received of the demise of the youthful Archduke Rainer of Tuscany, third son of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which event took place on the 14th inst., at the Villa Catagiale, at Florence.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—A marriage is said to be on the tapis between his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin and a Wurtemberg Princess.

It is rumoured in fashionable circles that the eldest daughter of a distinguished and popular Duke, who has long been celebrated for the magnificence with which he dispenses his princely hospitalities, is about to bestow her hand upon a foreign nobleman, who at present occupies the important post of representative of an Imperial Power at the Court of her Majesty.

Count Nesselrode is at Brighton. Baron Brunow is also in that town, on a visit to the Count, who is stated to have received great benefit from the sea bathing.

Lord Wharfedale and party have sailed from Southampton in his lordship's cutter yacht, the *Romulus*, on a cruise in the Channel, prior to his lordship laying up his vessel for the season.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WATSON, BART.—We have to record the death of the above venerable baronet, who died on Monday last, at Wrating Park, Cambridgeshire, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having been born in 1751. He was the eldest son of Admiral Charles Watson. In consideration of the great services his father had rendered to his country, George II. conferred a baronetcy on him, but before the patent of the creation was completed he died, and that dignity was eventually conferred on his son, the deceased, then in his fourth year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has presented the Rev. William Thomson, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, to the living of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight. The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has instituted the Rev. George Monnington, M.A., to the vicarage of Bettleswell, Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Powell, on the presentation of the Haberdashers' Company. The Rev. John Thomas Barclay, M.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, has been licensed to the incumbency of the new district church of St. Simon, Bristol. The Lord Bishop of Norwich has instituted the Rev. J. K. Tucker, B.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Pottsgate, Suffolk. The Rev. Elisha White, B.A., has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Querrymore, in the diocese of Chester. The Rev. J. Winter, M.A., has been instituted by the Bishop of Lichfield to the incumbency of St. John's Church, Wednesbury, Staffordshire. His Lordship has also instituted the Rev. Samuel Fox, M.A., Vicar of Horsley, to the rectory of Morley, in the county of Derby. The Lord Bishop of Gloucester has instituted the Rev. William Harris Roach, M.A., to the incumbency of the new church of St. Paul, Whitehill, Stroud.

On Wednesday last, the first stone of a new church, to contain 250 sittings (all free), was laid at Coton in the Elms, in the parish of Lullington, by Lady Wilmot Horton.

The Archdeaconry of Stow, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Vincent Bayley, D.D., has been conferred on the Rev. William Brocklehurst Stonehouse, M.A., Vicar of Owston, Lincolnshire, Canon of Eppingham, and official to the late Archdeacon.

The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20 in aid of the fund for the erection of the intended new church at Clifton, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the foundation-stone of which is to be laid on Wednesday next by Archdeacon Shirley.

The Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been instituted to the rectories of St. Mildred's, Broad-street, and St. Margaret's, Moses, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rev. Joseph Gedge, M.A., Vicar of Humberston, to the rectory of Ashby-cum-Fenby, Lincolnshire, to which benefice the reverend gentleman has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

DEATH OF THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—We regret to have to announce that Sir William Heygate, Bart., Chamberlain of the City of London, died on Wednesday, at Roehampton, Leicestershire, in the sixty-third year of his age. The deceased baronet was only elected to the Chamberlainship about fifteen months since. Mr. Alderman Brown has offered himself a candidate for the vacant office.

We engrave a portrait of Sir William Heygate, at the time of his election, about fifteen months since.

CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE LATE REV. ROWLAND HILL.—On Tuesday evening, a large public meeting was held at Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of commemorating the centenary of the birth of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, and also to consider the propriety of erecting a memorial to him.—The Rev. James Sherman, M.A., Minister of the chapel, presided, and was supported by Mr. Pritchard, the Consul at Tahiti; the Rev. George Clayton, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and several other gentlemen. The Chairman said that it had been suggested to him to take measures for erecting a memorial to the late Rev. Rowland Hill, formerly Minister of Surrey Chapel, now that they had completed the centenary of his birth. Many plans had been recommended, but that which had met with most general approbation was that which proposed to erect, contiguous to the chapel, a large schoolhouse, where a number of children might receive the blessing of a sound, liberal, and scriptural education. In addition to this it was proposed to erect two large infant schools, one of which should be in the Borough-road. Resolutions to that effect were submitted and adopted. Upwards of £600 was subscribed. Mr. Pritchard detailed at some length the progress of education at Tahiti and the South Sea Islands.

MEDICAL PROTECTION.—On Monday afternoon a numerous and highly influential meeting of general practitioners was held in Exeter Hall, to receive the report of the committee of the Medical Protection Assembly. Dr. Carpus in the chair. The report having detailed the proceedings of the committee for securing to the profession their rights, stated that they sought a communication with the council of the College of Surgeons, which was rejected, and that they subsequently begged an interview with the Home Secretary, which Sir James Graham refused, on the ground of pressure of business. The report, in conclusion, condemned in toto the conduct of the council and Sir James Graham's reform bill. Several resolutions sanctioning the report were adopted, and a committee was appointed which proposed a resolution, to the effect that they should meet again early next month to reconsider the conduct of the council. Mr. Wakley denounced the measures of the council and Sir James Graham's bill, and said that it depended on the 11,000 members of the profession to correct the one and prevent the other being carried.

CONTEST BETWEEN LORD BROUGHAM AND THE SOLICITORS.—Lord Brougham's measure for the partial abolition of imprisonment for debt has worked up the solicitors almost to frenzy, and very naturally, for it will certainly be the ruin of the most disreputable portion of them, as their prosperity has been occasioned by their power of oppression. It is now no longer possible to increase a debt three-fold by costs exacted under a fear of imprisonment. A public meeting of the solicitors took place on Monday evening, in Bedford-row, to consider the operation of the act, Mr. Goddard in the chair. The Chairman animadverted in strong language upon the tendency of all Lord Brougham's attempts at legislation to injure the profession, from the sober members of which he had never received very cordial countenance. They came into the profession after incurring heavy charges, and it was necessary that they should maintain a respectable position in society; but they were now to be deprived of the means. (Hear.) But not only themselves were endangered by the new Insolvent Act, but the interests of the tradesmen and shopkeepers of the metropolis, and throughout the kingdom, were deeply implicated, as their debts, in the majority of instances, were under £20. A plan had been organised of petitioning the Legislature, in which the latter class of the community could assist, and, working cordially together, they would form a formidable body.—On the motion of Mr. Clarke, a petition to the Legislature was adopted, praying for the immediate repeal of the 57th clause of the act.—A discussion took place as to the best means of furthering the objects of the meeting, in the course of which it was resolved to appeal individually to the 11,000 solicitors in the kingdom, and entreat their co-operation. It was also resolved to summon a general meeting of all the members of the profession in London, on Monday next.

THE POST-OFFICE SYSTEM.—The inquiry into the nefarious practices of some of the subordinate employees at the Post-Office, to which we alluded last week, is concluded. Beside the letter carrier, Tapson, upon whose seat in the Northern Office the two letters which led to the discovery were found open, the men delivering Cavendish-square district, North Audley-street, Grosvenor-place, Connaught-square, as well as others employed to ring bells at night, in several western localities, have been subjected to rigid examination. This inquiry has not only fully confirmed our statement as to the extent to which this practice has occurred, but several important circumstances have been elicited. When charged upon the evidence of Tapson's book, with having obtained their information from the opening of the letters of Lord George Bentinck and others, the fact was readily admitted by all the parties then charged, and the further chain of evidence was shortly concluded that that information had been furnished to parties who were willing to pay for it. Indeed it was the regular practice of some of the parties to visit Tattersall's, and being distributed during the day in different parts of the metropolis, while one of them was in attendance to business at the West-end, others were busily engaged at the several sporting houses in the city, the eastern and the southern districts of the metropolis. Here it was that they employed their improperly acquired information, and by these means they netted no inconsiderable sum, as is already proved. It is most probable, and it is partially so proved, that much of the information obtained by these men was from the letters received of Lord George Bentinck and others when given to the postmen from the hotels and other places where these noblemen and gentlemen resided. The letters thus obtained were easily examined, their contents copied, and the letters then forwarded, without losing the post of that evening. Up to the conclusion of the inquiry, for the present, although a great number of men have been examined, no others are suspended upon the existing charge. All that, as yet, is officially known is this, that the original six are still suspended, not dismissed; and that other officers are put on, both in the morning and in the evening, to do their several duties, both in and out of the office.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The plan for opening a direct line of communication between the new Houses of Parliament and the north-west district of London, has been agreed upon. The new street will commence at the western extremity of the new Houses of Parliament, running in an oblique line from Abingdon-street to Eaton-square, from which point there is already a corresponding continuation to the Great Western-road. By this project two desirable objects will be attained. It will form a nearer and more convenient approach to the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, and the Government offices, from the extensive neighbourhood referred to, whilst the removal of the obscure streets, courts, and alleys in that part of Westminster will serve to abate a nuisance which was considered deserving of legislative reprehension. The new street is to be of the width of Regent-street, and of nearly equal length. Mr. Rigby Wason, late member for Ipswich, has entered into a contract to complete two-thirds of the line at 34 per cent. less than the Government surveyor's estimate. Between Holborn and Oxford-street the line of the new street is in a state of considerable forwardness. The vaults for the houses on either side of the way are complete, and the width of the thoroughfare is now marked out. When the whole length is finished (which is now expected to be in the course of three or four weeks), there will be a direct communication between Holborn and Oxford-street for foot passengers. Many now take this course, avoiding the circuitous way by St. Giles's Church.

FURNITURE BROKERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the subscribers to this Institution was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. James Winter, Esq., the treasurer, presided. The object of the Institution is the establishment, by donations and subscriptions, of a fund for the relief of aged and decayed furniture brokers (being members of the trade), and the widows and orphan children of members of the Institution. It appears that the Society was founded on the 29th of June, 1839, and enrolled according to the Act of Parliament, July, 1840. Since its commencement the proceedings of the committee have been attended with much success. The pensioners receive £15 each per annum. The secretary read the report for the past year, which congratulated the subscribers on the continued prosperity, there

being an available balance of £1000, after the deduction of all expenses; £800 of the same is invested in the National Debt office. The report was received and adopted.

INGENUOUS ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening a robbery was committed by two well-dressed fellows at the house of Mr. Blundell, 24, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, which was effected in the following audacious manner:—"The fellows knocked at the door and asked if Mrs. Blundell was at home; and, on being shown into the parlour, they produced a written note, which they stated was sent by her husband, who was locked up in the Tower-street station on a charge of felony, and said that she had better go as quickly as possible to see her husband. The men then took out of their pockets a printed paper, which had all the appearance of an official document, and informed Mrs. Blundell that it was a search warrant, and they must search the house for stolen property. Mrs. Blundell, who was dreadfully alarmed, directed the nurse to give up the keys, when the fellows opened the drawers and took out twelve sovereigns in gold, as well as half a dozen silver spoons. The men then insisted on having the boxes of the lodgers opened, which the lady positively refused to comply with. They completely ransacked the house of every valuable article, and with the greatest effrontery left the house, informing Mrs. Blundell the sooner she proceeded to her husband the better. Mrs. Blundell, though exceedingly ill and weak, went direct to the Tower-street station-house, and inquired for her husband, when she learnt no such person was in custody. Mr. Blundell is a highly respectable man, in the employ of Patrick, the builder, of the Belvedere-road.

FIRE IN THE WALWORTH-ROAD.—Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the public-house of Mr. Kilsby, the Ship and Blue-coat Boy, Walworth-road, near Carter-street, which was not extinguished until the house was entirely destroyed. Fortunately all the inmates escaped without personal injury, though in their night-clothes only, and at great peril. Mrs. Kilsby, who had been confined but a week, was carried out of the house by the policeman on duty, and was kindly sheltered by a neighbouring inhabitant.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. GILES'S.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out upon the premises No. 15, Maynard-street, St. Giles's, occupied by Messrs. Bridge and Co., cork-cutters, as a burning-house for cork, and a general storehouse of unmanufactured stock. A copious supply of water was poured upon the flaming building, which, however, continued, from the inflammable nature of the stock, to burn until its contents were quite consumed, and the whole of the loft and back premises were destroyed. The adjoining houses, belonging to Mr. McCuba, furrier, of Union-street, Borough, were also much damaged, and the numerous lodgers, the houses being let out in tenements, suffered severe injury from the spoliation of their scanty store of furniture. The houses were all insured.

FIRE AT LAMBETH.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Marsh-gate, Lambeth, on the premises known as the Canton Tea Mart, belonging to Mr. Samuel Watling, next door but one to the National Swimming Baths, Westminster-road. The firemen continued to work incessantly until half-past one o'clock, when they at last got the mastery of the flames. The damage done is considerable, but Mr. Watling is insured in the Royal Exchange Fire-office. The origin of the calamity is unknown.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, the 24th inst., amounted to 936, of which 488 were males, and 451 females. Of that number there died with 15 years of age, 503; from 15 to 60, 284; and from 60 upwards, 148; the age of one person, whose body was found in the Thames, being unknown. The average weekly mortality for the last five summers was 900, and for the last five years 946.

FIRE AT RATCLIFF.—On Tuesday evening, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Logie, potato merchant, Cock-hill, Ratcliffe. The damage done is considerable, the whole of the upper portion of the premises being burned, and the lower floor seriously injured by water and fire. The glass warehouse, No. 8, Cock-hill, occupied by Mr. Armstrong, is considerably damaged by fire, water, and cutting away, and so is the Pewter Platter Tavern, No. 10, belonging to Mr. Archer. The origin of the fire is not known. The parties are not insured.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Wednesday the sixteenth half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this Company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; J. M. Daniell, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the directors must defer recommending the declaration of a dividend until the result of the current half-year shall have been ascertained. It was received and adopted.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—A splendid *fête* was given at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Monday and Tuesday for the benefit of this excellent Institution. The gardens were thronged on both days, and such were the arrangements of the committee, aided by the spirit and liberality of Mr. Tyler, the proprietor, that the public must have been abundantly gratified and a large sum must also have been realised for the school.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT HUNGERFORD.—The second suspending-chain has been carried over the river, and on Wednesday workmen commenced levelling the points on each side preparatory to proceeding to hang the footway. The work, however, will yet occupy at least two months. A portion of the work is carried on in apparently a dangerous manner, the iron cables being for a considerable distance out of reach, and the workmen have to walk at a dizzy height above the water solely on the suspending-chains. This has hitherto been accomplished with great fearlessness and safety, although the chains are one a slope.

MR. BELANEY.—Within an hour from the time Belaney quitted the dock at the Old Bailey, he proposed to a gentleman from the north to accompany him to a wine-merchant's in Regent-street, to select a dozen of champagne, to regale his friends on his arrival at North Sunderland, for which place he proposed starting the same evening by the mail train.

THE GRAND CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH.

Towards the close of our account of her Majesty's late visit to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, we promised our readers an engraving of the vast Conservatory, upon a scale corresponding with its gigantic proportions; which we have now much pleasure in submitting for their approbation.

This unexampled structure is beautifully situated, to the south of the princely mansion, near the celebrated Waterwork Willow; a portion of the wood, several acres in extent, having been cleared for its erection. The situation could not have been better or more picturesquely chosen—on high ground, yet effectually screened from the chilly winds, by a belt of the loftiest forest-trees.

On leaving the mansion, after crossing the spacious lawn, and passing the water-works, the fountains, the cascades, &c., a path, winding amongst the natural and artificial beauties of the rock-gardens, leads to an easy flight of steps amongst the stupendous rocks, which ascend to a broad raised path, running around the Conservatory, at some distance from the building, and forming one of the most delightful promenades that can be imagined.

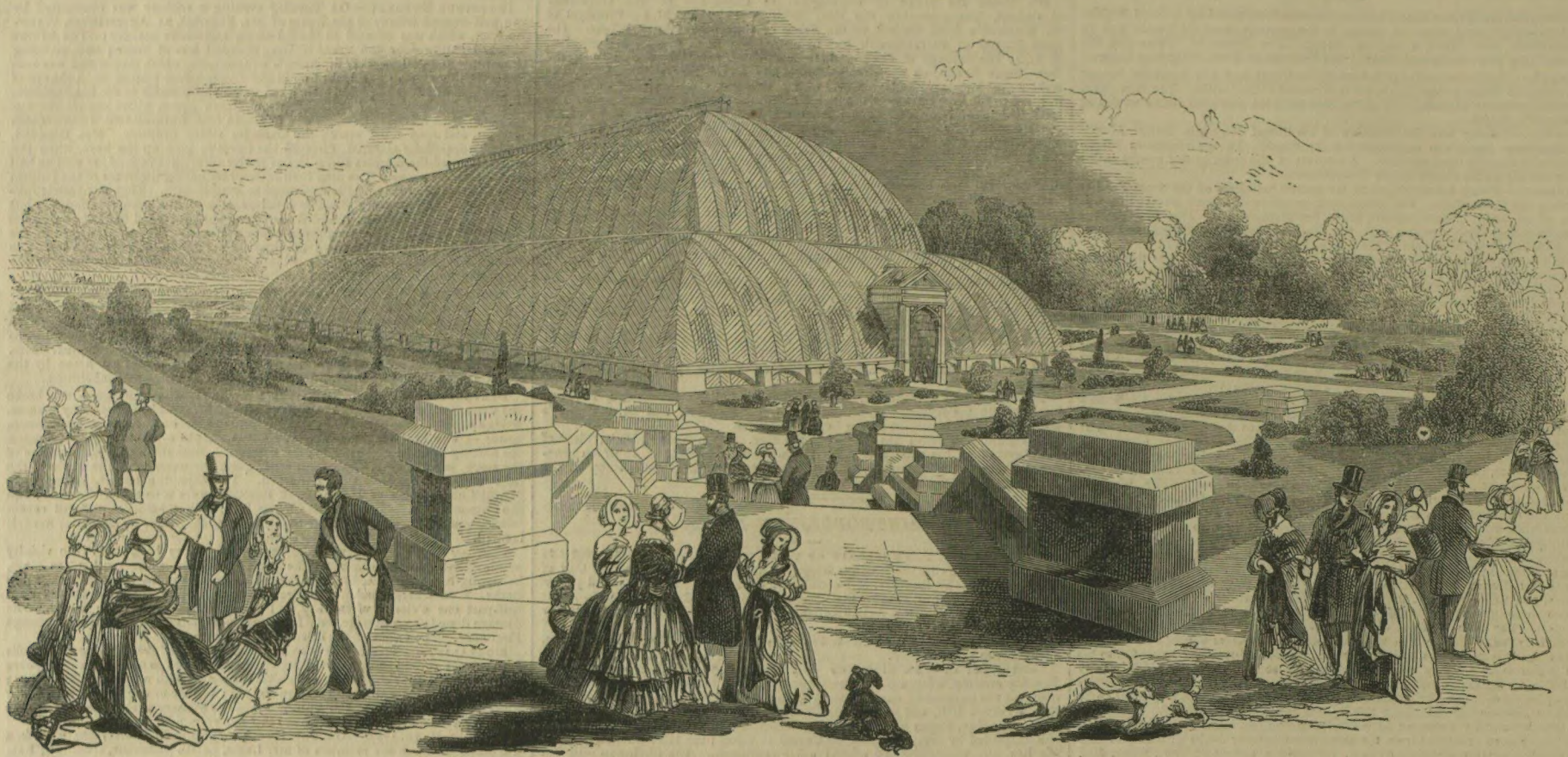
The building itself contains one acre of ground, and is, in plan, of the form of a "trefoil," wholly composed of glass, arranged in the "ridge-and-furrow" plan; the slips of glass, being long, have no lapping in the widths of the ridges: the ribs are composed of thin pieces of wood, clamped together, which is considered to have much more strength than if solid. The area of the interior of the Conservatory is about 324 feet long, by 170 wide; the central compartment 80 feet high; and the sides about 52 feet. Around the central compartment is a light and elegant gallery, which is approached by a winding flight of steps amongst gigantic rock-work, stocked with the most rare and valuable cactuses, ferns, &c., and from which one of the finest scenes is obtained, which an eye, even accustomed to oriental grandeur, can desire.

Around the principal area is built a strong foundation of solid masonry, an arched basement wall with a solid stone plinth about four feet high. In this are fitted wooden valves to equalise the temperature and regulate the currents of air. From this wall spring a series of strong quarter circular ribs of wood, the upper ends of which are firmly fixed into an horizontal framework of iron, which rests on two parallel ranges of iron pillars, with cross pillars at the end. From this framework spring a similar series of semi-circular ribs of 70 feet span. The spaces between the ribs are filled in with glass, in the "ridge and furrow" plan. The slips of glass, four feet long, are arranged in perpendicular rows at a high angle, every alternate row inclining similarly, so as to form a series of zig-zag pannes one above the other; thus breaking the monotony of square lines, and being much more likely to withstand hail-storms, rain, and wind.

On the ground-floor is a broad walk running around the whole building; and down the centre, the entire length, is a beautiful carriage drive, the folding glass doors at either end being thrown open for admission. Some idea of the extent of this room may be formed, when we state that, at the late visit of her Majesty to this splendid seat, the state carriages, six in number, with their full accompaniment of horses and attendants, had ample room in length between the doors when closed. Of the vegetable inhabitants of this earthly paradise it is difficult to speak. They consist of all that is choice, rare, and valuable—many of the specimens unique in this country, planted in soils essential to the growth and nature of each species in borders, and the temperature so managed in its application to the different beds as to suit the natural character of the plants.

The result of this arrangement is, that the specimens from the lofty and magnificent palms and plantains—the bread-fruit and date—the light and elegant acacias—the aloes—the oranges, citrons, and lemons—the cactuses and ferns—the papyrus, the callows, rice, and every other plant—whatever its original nature or climate—are all in the most luxuriant state of vegetation; and, grouped and arranged as they are, with every attention to picturesque effect—with the lofty palms and plantains (60 feet high) formed into arcades, interspersed with the most fragrant and odoriferous flowers and shrubs—the ponds stocked with myriads of gold and silver fish—the numberless little foreign warblers, in every diversity of colour and tone, from all cli-

THE GREAT CHATSWORTH CONSERVATORY.



THE EXTERIOR, FROM THE ITALIAN TERRACE.

mates—the Italian cats, from the mountains near Rome—and the gems and crystals—combined with the rocks and seats—render the grand Chatsworth Conservatory the most luxuriant place yet raised in this country.

Around the Conservatory, beneath the building, is a railroad tunnel

for the conveyance of fuel to the stoves, and for the removal of the ashes, &c. The plan of watering adopted is most efficacious: the building is supplied from the immense reservoirs on the hill, pipes being laid all around the interior, and the gallery, to various parts of which a rose hose can be fastened, throwing a jet of 80 feet in as

complete and natural a shower as the leafy inmates could get in their natural open-air situations. The whole of the design, arrangements, and management of this splendid pile are under the direction of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose "Magazine of Botany," and other works, are so well known.



THE INTERIOR, FROM THE CENTRAL WALK.



GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGEUMBE.—THE BAZAAR AND ITALIAN GARDENS.

GRAND FETE AT MOUNT EDGEUMBE.

This very interesting *fête* and bazaar have been held in the beautiful and picturesque gardens and grounds of Mount Edgcombe, by the kind and express permission of the noble owner of Mount Edgcombe, in aid of the funds of the Devon and Cornwall Female Orphan Asylum, and of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital.

The estate of Mount Edgcombe is situate in a south-western direction from Plymouth, a distance of about two miles; and is approached by crossing in boats from various parts of the town, or by the ferry-boat from the Admiral's Hard, Stonehouse. The demesne is about three miles in circumference, and occupies the whole peninsula between the Hamoaze and the Sound, and in that space presents as great an alternation of product, and as great a variety of scene as any spot of similar size in England. With the knowledge of what then transpired for the benefit of the asylum, the officers and committee hailed with feelings of gratitude and delight the announcement that the kind-hearted owner of the beautiful domain had expressed his desire that his park should be again used for a similar purpose, and the necessary preparations were immediately commenced to carry the object. Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23d inst., were fixed for this splendid *réunion* of all classes.

Fortunately the weather, though rather dull in the morning of the first day, turned out favourably; and the immense concourse of persons who thronged into Plymouth showed that the interest felt towards the object was not confined to the towns.

The hour appointed for opening the Park gates was eleven o'clock; but so early as ten o'clock parties began to arrive, such was the interest excited. That part of Hamoaze which divides Mount Edgcombe from the opposite shores was a scene of much animation, from the numberless boats engaged in transporting the throng of persons who crossed the water on this day, there being a continuous stream of boats until three o'clock, and nothing could exceed the enlivening appearance of the fine harbour and river at this period; the majestic view of the numerous fine ships of war, combined with all their other wonders, formed a picture truly splendid—such as will cause thousands to remember with grateful feelings the place where—

"Fam'd Tamer winds her wanton streams,
And deck'd with villas, forts, and towns,
With woods and pastures, hills, and downs,
With docks and navies—England's pride,
And lighter boats that swiftly glide."

The entrance to the grounds was by the lower Lodge-gate, an elegant canopy being formed by flags, beneath which, many members of the Committee, aided by several ladies, stationed themselves to receive the contributions of the visitors.

The Bazaar was held in the Orangery, and in the Italian Garden—a charming spot, the extreme beauty of which could not fail immediately to fasten the attention of the beholder. The Orangery, of Palladian design, having a Doric front, is a noble building, 100 feet in length; proportionately lofty. It presented on this occasion a splendid appearance, being tastefully decorated with flags; the exhibition tables ran the whole extent of the building, and, in addition, two extensive ranges of stalls, covered with flags, were arranged in other parts of the garden, those under cover of the Orangery not being sufficient for the articles that had been kindly furnished.

The Stalls were covered with beautiful specimens of work, which were eagerly purchased of the Countesses of Mount Edgcombe and Morley, Lady Emma Elliot, Misses Macdonnell, the Hon. Miss Elliot, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, Lady Elizabeth Cornwallis, Lady Lopes, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, Miss Buller of Morwel, and the other distinguished ladies who kindly undertook the task of conducting the sale. The youthful Lord Valletort superintended a flower stall.

The Italian Garden was evidently the centre of attraction. From the grouping of all its beauties, its statues, its plants, rare exotics, its fountains, &c., it presented a truly classic scene.

The French Garden also had its admirers, all the avenues being thronged. This inclosure is surrounded by high clipped evergreen hedges, the ground being aid out in parterres, with trellis work and bowers, with a jet d'eau being in the centre.

A numerous company were here assembled; the retirement of one party being instantly followed by the accession of others, who, in their turn, added to the living stream which was constantly pouring into the English Gardens—in the arrangement and planting of which nature is more attended to, and art less seen. Beds of beautiful shrubs and flowers, fine cork trees, and some splendid specimens of the cedars of Lebanon and of Virginia, serve here to variegate the scene. The numerous walks beneath the lofty trees and close underwood, connecting the various gardens and pleasure grounds, were also crowded with company, and exhibited a delightful contrast to the more open scenery of the gardens. In the slope facing the sea, and near the Battery, booths had been erected for refreshments, superintended by a committee of gentlemen. The bands of the Royal Marines, the 44th Regiment, and of the San Josef guard-ship, were stationed in the gardens, and played for several hours.

About four o'clock, the numerous and fashionable company, congregated from the towns and country around, began to thin, and at six, the gardens were

cleared, though many persons remained in the grounds, wending their way amongst the charming beauties and sylvan scenery of this far-famed spot.

The number of visitors the first day was upwards of 10,000, and the amount taken at the gate was £516. The amount received the first day at the stalls, from all sources, exceeded £900.

We should notice that the establishment of a Post-office in the Gardens was a source of revenue; every applicant found on enquiry that a letter was waiting for him, but the wholesome practice of *pre-payment* was not observed, and the postage of sixpence at least followed the delivery of a letter; the ladies who managed this affair, displayed much wit and ingenuity in preparing the epistles.

On the second day, the weather, we are happy to state, was equally fine. The proceedings of the second day were similar to those of the first, and the large party left the grounds much delighted.

The number of persons entering the grounds this day was about 2500, being about 2200 less than on the second day in 1840, the number on that occasion being 4700. The receipts this day for entrance, sale of work, &c., amounted to about £290, being about £40 less than the receipts of the second day on the occasion of the former *fête* at Mount Edgcombe.

The Earl of Mount Edgcombe appeared highly to enjoy the enlivening scene;

his Lordship was in various parts of his noble domain, on his pony, during both the days.

It is a source of much gratification to be enabled to state, and a pleasing circumstance which reflects the greatest credit on the conduct of the vast number of persons collected—that not the slightest damage of any kind was sustained. Every visitor appeared to appreciate the generosity which had led the noble proprietor to expose the choice and valuable collection of plants and flowers, which the garden contained, to the risk which must necessarily be incurred by admitting so many persons to range through the whole of them.

THE "TARTAR SOLDIER" IN HYDE-PARK.

A very large number of people, principally military men, have been attracted into Hyde-park, to witness the horsemanship and military exercises of a very curious individual, a Tartar soldier, formerly in a Mahomedan regiment of cavalry in the Russian service, who, it was understood, would exhibit himself and his horse in front of the Horse Guards barracks. The Tartar made his appearance, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback; one of whom appeared to act as his interpreter, and in some degree to direct his movements, and a large space



THE "TARTAR SOLDIER," IN HYDE PARK.

of ground for his evolutions was cleared out, and kept by the privates of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. The Tartar is a good-looking man, apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, of an athletic frame, with considerable squareness of limb, but with no superfluous flesh. He stands about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and may weigh about 13 stone. He was dressed in a tight-fitting tunic of rose-coloured silk, wadded, and capable of resisting a hard blow; very loose trousers, drawn tightly round his legs just below the knee, and met by tight black boots, almost resembling long gaiters. On his head was a sheepskin cap of black wool, similar to those worn by the Persians. He had mustachios on the upper lip. His arms consisted of a pair of pistols, which, in the course of his performances, he repeatedly discharged, and a pole about ten or a dozen feet long, which he used as a lance, throwing it with considerable force when galloping, and with correct aim. We believe this part of his practice is what is called throwing the "Djered." The Tartar also displayed considerable skill in lifting this weapon from the ground without dismounting, but this he performed without putting his horse in motion, making him stand still whilst he recovered his weapon. He also threw himself off his horse whilst at the top of his speed, and vaulted again into the saddle with great ease.

Towards the close of the exhibition, Mr. Maynard, formerly an officer of the Blues, the son of Lord Maynard, mounted upon a troop horse with a fencing foil, undertook to encounter the Tartar, who was armed with a basket-hilted single stick, and, nothing daunted by his formidable appearance and reputation as a swordsman, succeeded with apparent ease in inflicting a "palpable hit" upon his ribs, just beneath the left arm of the Tartar (who is a left-handed swordsman) as the latter raised his arm to inflict a perpendicular cut at his head. The Tartar did not appear to comprehend what had occurred, and in rather an irritable manner dismounted, and did not renew the contest. Mr. Maynard then threw his fencing glove on the ground, and putting his horse in a canter, lifted it up without dismounting. This gentleman also exhibited the feat of vaulting into the saddle, and in the comparison of horsemanship with the Oriental foreigner certainly suffered nothing. As a skilful swordsman the Tartar is certainly to be surpassed by many of those who were on the ground, and many of the Life Guardsmen expressed their willingness to contend with him. He has since exhibited at the barracks in the Regent's-park, and has been matched with Limbard, considered the best swordsman in the regiment quartered there, and also with Hemmingway, a good swordsman of the same regiment. Limbard had the best of him, and Hemmingway also set him at naught.

The following account of this singular personage may not be uninteresting to our readers. Balthazar Beck Pogus is the son of a Kniaz or Khan, of Independent Tartary. At the early age of fourteen Balthazar joined the Circassian army, and fought against the Russians for three years. At the end of this time, the troop in which he served were taken prisoners, when engaged in a battle near Tiflis. As Balthazar had no choice left but to be sent to Siberia or to take service in the Russian army, in hopes that some day or other a chance of escape would offer itself, he chose the latter, and was sent to Warsaw, where he was placed in a Musulman regiment, and served in it for nine years. When on parade, being outraged without cause before his own men, the Tartar, in a state of frenzy, drew his sword and cut down the officer. He saw in a moment that he was a lost man, and that there was no safety for him but in flight. Beckoning to his cousin and his servant, who served in the same regiment, to follow, he started without losing a moment. They made for the frontier of Prussia, but by mistake they took the road of Plock instead of Ploisk. Meanwhile an alarm was raised, and Cossacks were sent in pursuit of them, and very near the Prussian frontier they were overtaken. In the attempt to capture him, his two companions were shot from their horses; their pursuers, one by one, dropped off, till only one remained—the officer, who, as he rode after the Tartar, fired at him, and wounded him in the thigh. Notwithstanding this, he got clear over a brook; the Cossack officer followed closely, but failing, fell with his horse into the water.

Balthazar, now in Prussia (for that brook formed the boundary), was next claimed as a deserter, but the Prussian authorities refused to give him up. Some Prussian gentlemen of distinction now supplied him with money for the journey, and with letters to friends at Danzig, and he proceeded on his horse to that city, where he met with further kindness from the officers of the garrison, by whom he and his horse were sent to this country, whence it is said he intends to depart for France, and by way of Marseilles to get to Constantinople. We understand he has been patronised by Lord Dudley Stuart, and other influential persons, and that a subscription to defray his expenses and journey to Constantinople, to the amount of £50, has already been made. He has the greatest affection for his horse, a grey Arab, of great beauty and extraordinary good points, and has refused to part with it for any price. On being asked, a few days ago, by an officer of the Life Guards, if he would sell the animal, he energetically laid his hand upon the scalp of his head, and said, "I would sooner cut this from my head, and make my horse eat it, hair and all, than sell her, my preserver!"—*Abridged from the Times.*

LITERATURE.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME—I. to IX. C. Knight and Co.

In this very economical series, the ingenious editor and enterprising publishers, are carrying out Archibald Constable's "Magnum Opus," projected some seventeen years ago, and honoured with the especial patronage of King George the Fourth. Constable, in his famous "Miscellany" scheme, thought he had reached the *ne plus ultra* of cheapness; whereas, Knight's series is sold at less than half the price of the Edinburgh publisher's volumes, and is of more sterling character than the Scottish literary wares. This advantage is, in the main, referable to the printing machine, which, to use Mr. Knight's words, "has done for the commerce of literature, what the mule and the Jacquard loom have done for the commerce of silk—it has made literature accessible to all."

Mr. Knight opens the campaign bravely, with a "Biography of William Caxton," the father of English printing; which in neatness of execution, as well as comprehensiveness of detail, is a good example for his collaborators: to the memoir is appended a postscript showing the progress of the press in England, from its introduction by Caxton to the present time, in which "The Mirror," established in 1822 (the parent of all the cheap periodicals), is as much entitled to mention as the "Penny Magazine," commenced ten years subsequently. II. "Mind among the Spindles," is a selection from the "Lowell Offering," written in American cotton factories. III. "The Englishwoman in Egypt," is a selection of letters written by Sophia Poole, during a residence at Cairo with her brother, Mr. Lane, author of "The Modern Egyptians," and containing much novel information on domestic life in the capital of Egypt: this is a very charming little book. IV. VII. "Tales from Shakspeare," by Mr. and Miss Lamb, is an entire reprint of that very popular work. V. "The Textile Manufactures of Great Britain," is an interesting picture of the progress of some of the principal national manufactures, by which this country has reached her present point of industrial greatness. VI., IX. "The Chinese," are the first and second volumes of the best work yet written on China, that by Mr. J. F. Davis, Governor of Hong-Kong. VIII. "Feats on the Fjord" is a reprint of Miss Martineau's domestic Norwegian tale.

Such are the "Weekly Volumes for all Readers," already issued. Their price, one shilling each, is a marvel of cheapness; equalled, however, by the attractiveness of the subjects, and the soundness of the information conveyed. Indeed, we despair of ever seeing economy and excellence more advantageously combined than in this undertaking.

MOGADORE.

We last week gave a brief description of Mogadore, to accompany our illustration, but as the place has acquired additional interest since its destruction by the Prince de Joinville, we subjoin some additional particulars:—

Situate on a peninsula, and surrounded by a plain of shifting sands, Mogadore is quite a new town, founded by the Emperor Muley Mohamed in 1760, in order to have a commercial port on the nearest maritime point to the city of Morocco. Mogadore is 48 leagues from the capital. The population of Mogadore does not amount to more than 14,000 inhabitants. There are not more than 15 Europeans. It is the most commercial port of all Morocco. The town is called Soudrah by the Moors. The island alone is called Mogadore, after a saint called Sidi Mogodoul, whose tomb is seen on the opposite coast at a league south of Soudrah. The island is a quarter of a league long, and 600 yards broad. It is armed with batteries in masonry work. The most considerable part of the fortifications of the town commands the island. It would be impossible to occupy the port without having first destroyed the defences of the town which are opposite to it.

Mogadore has never before been attacked by an European squadron, but it was twice besieged on the land side by the neighbouring tribes of Arabs. In Morocco, as well as in Algeria, the towns possess no influence over the surrounding country. The tribes of the country frequently come to blockade them, in order to pillage, as the treasures with which they imagine the houses are filled are the constant dream of their ambition. The commerce of Mogadore has been extremely flourishing. It has exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of corn and wool, gum, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather, kid-skins, amice, orange-peel, and various kinds of medicinal drugs. The imports consist of bar iron and steel cutlery, and iron ware of every description; woollen and cotton stuffs, silk handkerchiefs, gold and silver trinkets, pearls, amber, or coral necklaces, looking-glasses, sugar, and spice.

The factory consists of ten or twelve mercantile houses of different nations, whose owners, protected by the Emperor, live in complete security from the Moors, and keep them at a rigid distance. The Jews, generally speaking, are compelled to reside in the outer town, which is walled in, and protected by batteries, no less than the citadel itself. Mogadore, curiously enough, was built according to plans furnished by a French engineer, and as far as parapets, ramparts, embrasures, cavaliers, batteries, and casemates, constitute a fortress, it is one; but these works are said to be of a very flimsy and imperfect construction, totally incapable of protecting the place for any length of time against a regular force.

The mouth of the harbour is narrow, yet a heavy sea rolls in; but behind the island the anchorage is good. The battery is much more remarkable for beauty than for strength. The roadstead is very much exposed at certain seasons, and

the port, although the only one in the empire of Morocco which maintains a regular commercial intercourse with Europe, is in many respects inferior to that of El Waladia.

Mogadore is situate in 31 deg. 32 min. 40 sec. north latitude, and in 9 deg. 35 min. 30 sec. longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich. It is exactly opposite Funchal, the chief town in the island of Madeira, and is at a very considerable distance to the south of Salée, the next point of importance to Tangier. Between Salée and Mogadore the coast projects considerably, and forms the capes Blanco and Cantin, which appear to be about equi-distant from the two ports.

DEATH OF LORD KEANE.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Lord Keane. This gallant officer breathed his last at Burton Lodge, in Hampshire, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, the diseases with which he was afflicted having terminated in dropsy. The deceased John Keane, Baron Keane of Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, and Cappoquin, County Waterford, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was second son of Sir John Keane, Bart., of Belmont, Waterford, by his first marriage with Miss Kelly, daughter of Mr. John Kelly, of Belgrave, and brother of Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Cappoquin House, Waterford. He was born in 1781, and married first, in 1806, Miss Smith, second daughter of General Smith, by whom he had issue several children; and secondly, in August, 1840, to Miss Charlotte Maria Boland, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Boland. He entered the army at a very early age, his commission as ensign dating as far back as 1793. In the Egyptian campaign of 1801 he served as aide-de-camp to the Earl of Cavan; and in 1809 we find the then Lieutenant-Colonel Keane in the command of the 13th Regiment at the capture of Martinique. In 1812 he was destined to join the army under the Duke of Wellington at Madrid; and his reputation was such that he was, immediately on his arrival there, intrusted with the command of a brigade in the third division, in which corps he served until the end of the war with France, in 1814, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle (near Bayonne), and Orthes; action at Vic Bigorre, battle of Toulouse, and the less gallant actions of that war. In August, 1814, he was appointed to a command, ordered for particular service, and, on his arrival at Jamaica, being senior officer, assumed the command of the military force destined to co-operate with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, for the attack on New Orleans and the province of Louisiana.

In the year 1833 he succeeded Sir Colin Halket as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Bombay; and, after nearly six years service in that presidency, on the 29th of October, 1839, Lord (then Sir John) Keane, received authority from the Government of India to organize and lead into Seinde a force intended to co-operate with the army then on the north-west frontier of India, under the command of Sir Henry Fane. In the month of December following, however, Sir Henry forwarded his resignation to head-quarters, and the command of the combined forces devolved upon Sir John Keane.

His services in India are well known. Lord Keane received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company on the 16th of December, 1839, while on the 11th of the same month he was raised to the peerage, and obtained a pension of £2000 a-year for his own life, and that of his two immediate successors in the peerage, added to which were the thanks of both Houses of Parliament in the month of February, 1840.

Lord Keane is succeeded in his pension and peerage by his eldest son, Edward Arthur Wellington, who having been aide-de-camp to his father when in command of the army of the Indus, may be presumed to have shared in the honours of that campaign. He is a captain in the 37th Foot, and a major in the army.

The late Lord was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—The presentation of colours to this gallant corps, recently returned from China, took place at Winchester, on Tuesday, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, who had congregated from all parts of the country to witness the interesting ceremony. The Bishop of Winchester addressed the men, and at the conclusion of the address the bishop gave an appropriate prayer in reference to the occasion. Lady Pakenham then presented the new colours to the ensigns, and in doing so said—"I feel much interested in the scene before me, and must beg to express the high importance I attach to the present solemnity. I consider the colours that I am about to present to the 49th as emblems of the past career of the regiment, as well as earnest of their future success. They bear the names of many battles, extending from the Rocky Mountains of North America to the Great Wall of China; but I esteem it one of the greatest privileges of British arms that wherever they have been successful hitherto that success has been attended by the bright halo of Christianity spreading abroad where the darkness of Paganism formerly reigned. May I express a humble hope that such will be the case in China, and that the success of the 49th at Amoy may be the pledge of this happy result? Receive these colours, and bear them forward as gallantly as you have already done, and may the Lord God, the God of Battles, give you the victory." Sir Hercules Pakenham and Lieutenant-Colonel Adams afterwards addressed the regiment. The new colours were then paraded in front of the regiment in the usual manner, after which the regiment marched past the General in slow and quick time. After the men were dismissed they all sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for them by their officers, in a pavilion erected in the barrack yard for the purpose. The officers subsequently entertained their numerous visitors at a splendid *déjeuner à la fourchette*.

STEAM POWER OF ENGLAND.—The *Liverpool Standard* contains an estimate of the steam power possessed by England, from which it appears, that the French, in spite of their boasting, are as far inferior to us in regard to steam power as they were in their sailing ships during the last war. The French are apt to consider that we possess no steam-ships but what are registered as belonging to the navy, but the fact is, if we take into account all the vessels plying along our coast and to foreign ports, we could turn out a fleet of steam-vessels alone averaging 107,000 horse-power, and if to these we add the vessels already belonging to the navy, and averaging 20,000 horse-power, we may calculate upon a force fully equal to anything France could exhibit on the seas. The port of Liverpool alone possesses steam power equal to 14,452 horses; London, 24,000; Hull, 9000; Glasgow, 7000; and so on with almost every other sea-port in the country.

APPARENT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—It is stated that frequent communications are being made by the Government to the several departments at Devonport, on the subject of the store and state of the materials necessary in case of any emergency which may require sudden equipment. Orders have been issued for the entry of seamen for general service, a step only taken in the expectation of more than the ordinary demand. One hundred able seamen are also ordered to be entered in the dock-yard, as labourers, at 2s. 6d. per diem; petty-officers to act as leading men, at 3s. 6d. per day. They are to be entered on the express understanding that they are to join any ship when required, and at a moment's notice.

The garrison of Gibraltar is to be reinforced by another regiment, and another company of Artillery. The 72nd, at Buttevant, are hourly expecting the order to march to Cork, and embark thence forthwith for the Rock.

POSTSMOOTH, Aug. 28.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington, First Lord; Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B.; and the Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry, arrived last evening at seven o'clock by train from London, on their annual visit of inspection to this port and arsenal.

INCREASED ACTIVITY AT DEPTFORD DOCK-YARD.—Orders have been received at the dock-yard at Deptford to prepare the Terrible, 800 horse power, burden 1870 tons, for sea immediately. In consequence of the above order, it is expected she will be ready for the water at the close of the present year. To expedite the work, 80 men as shipwrights have been taken in the yard since Monday last; 30 of them have been set to work upon the Terrible. By a public notice posted at the gates, we find that 100 seamen are advertised for, a great number of whom have been already engaged. In this once desolate yard there are now upwards of 400 persons employed in constant daily labour.

The name of the vessel built at Woolwich under the title of the Infernal, has been changed to *Eclair*, and she has been commissioned by Commander Water G. B. Estcourt. The *Volcano* steam-vessel, Captain Sir William Dickson, is expected at Woolwich from the coast of Ireland, to have her defects made good. The *Princess Alice* steam-vessel, master Commander L. Smithett, arrived at Woolwich on Sunday, from Dover, and will leave early next week for Portsmouth, to join the royal squadron.

The *Neptune*, 120, and several other ships, are being masted and otherwise brought forward for service if required.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenants: John B. Marsh (1830), who was senior of the Ensign, 44, during her last term of service in the East Indies; Jacob Sankey (1835), who became first of the Inconstant previous to last paying off; and George Wedhouse (1833), first of the Thunderbolt, steam-sloop, to the rank of Commander. Mates: Henry de Lisle, of the *Alfred*; Charles Sullivan, of the *Formidable*; Thomas Miller, of the *Agincourt*; and Thomas Cochran, of the *Thalia*, to the rank of Lieutenant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander Walter G. B. Estcourt (1841), to the *Eclair* (late the *Infernal*), steam-sloop, which vessel has been commissioned at Woolwich. Commander Estcourt, when a lieutenant, commanded the *Lizard*, steamer, in the Mediterranean, and was promoted from that service to his present rank.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

What a glorious week has this been for the rural life of England! Far and wide has the golden harvest been gathered; on every side is seen plenty: a generous measure, pressed down and flowing over, and health and happiness, are the symbols of the season. All hail to the Source of these boons; all hail, and thanksgiving! And turning from the industrial tenants of the fields, lo! there roameth abroad other active spirits, full of lusty life and jocund labour. Away to the blue hill-tops they hasten, to win rosy health and the red heath-bird. Grouse-shooting is Hygeia's calisthenics; a fortnight in Braemar would put health upon the ribs of death—but

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum—

everybody cannot have shooting quarters in the Highlands; and, as we write for everybody, we confine ourselves to the greatest number of persons. Haply the reader is partial to aquatics—apart from warm water. Gravesend is good, and Woolwich well enough, in their ways;

but, without any offence to steam, there is nothing gallant in boiling-up an excursion, or doing a bit of tea-kettle on any scale. When we speak of aquatics, we mean brave sailings in salt seas for profit or pleasure—extending our license to a trip in a R. T. Y. C. craft, provided she be a clipper. The week's principal regatta was that of the Royal Western Yacht Club, held at Plymouth. It was a very brilliant spectacle, for the weather was beautiful, and the situation formed by nature for a marine exhibition. For the principal event—the race for the Club Cup—four cutters started, the *Comet*, the *Corsair*, the *Medina*, and the *Elizabeth*. They came in as here set down—a great achievement for the winner, the renown of the *Corsair* being inferior to none of her class in this water. Nine went for the second prize, a piece of plate, for cutters between 18 and 32 tons, won by the *Weazel*, after one of the finest contests ever seen. The small Yacht Cup the *Terzagant* won in a field of three: a good race. We have been somewhat dull at home, the Thames giving us only a few small rowing matches, above bridge and below. Of the former, the best was a race between four of the Sphinx Club, from Chiswick Eyot to Kew-bridge, for a pair of Silver Challenge Sculls, won very cleverly by Mr. Muxworthy.

Passing from the flood to the field, we find the present position and prospects of the economy of the turf, is far from a satisfactory state. The leaders of racing circles having provided for the annoyances with which they were threatened by the memorable *qui tam* actions, left the little folks to shift for themselves, and the consequence is, they are threatened with all sorts of damage and discomfiture. Actions by the gross have been commenced against those publicans in town and country, at whose houses Derby or other lotteries have been dispensed and drawn. Unless some very energetic measures are adopted before the close of the season, their case will go hard. If a conviction take place, the penalty cannot be mitigated under the statute. This is a discouragement—another blow was the discovery of the wholesale *legerdmain* of the postmen: the ramifications of racing scoundrelism must be pretty extensive, when they have reached so immaculate an institution as the Post-office!

Thus bad begins—but worse remains behind. There is no longer any doubt about a direful robbery having been practised by means of Ratan for the late Derby. How it was managed, and who the actors were, is still kept as dark as possible; nevertheless, the plot and its machinery are in the hands of those who are engaged in the investigation. As an official statement will presently appear, any partial revelation would be inconvenient. But, pending this publication, it cannot be too generally known that the whole business of racing is at this moment—and long, very long has been—tainted by all sorts of foul play. That the Derby has frequently been won by four-year-olds during the present century, is certain; and if that facility for plunder no longer exists, it only incites the wits of the sharp practitioner to discover other means. More than one scheme is already on the stocks; and our counsel is earnest, that those who will indulge in betting, be especially careful with whom they wager, and whose horses they back. The latter point must not be lost sight of, most particularly at this moment. The Leger has constantly been obnoxious to suspicion; and that on whose threshold we stand is certainly not free from good reasons for caution. According to the betting, the field is contemptible—let it not be despised: *verb. sap.*

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The sinister reports now in circulation with regard to the Ratan affair, the suspension of the jockey by two of his principal employers, and the alleged implication of several parties of some standing in the betting ring, have tended greatly to check speculation on the St. Leger; and until the matter shall have been thoroughly investigated by the "powers that be," will no doubt make book-making a profitless proceeding. For this reason we may dismiss the transactions at the Corner this afternoon with the single remark that the *Curé*, *Ithuriel*, *Red Deer*, and *Foigh-a-Ballagh*, were in general demand, and that all the other favourites were in *statu ruo*.

ST. LEGER.
3 to 1 agst The *Curé* | 9 to 1 agst Red Deer | 13 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh
5 to 1 — *Ithuriel* | 10 to 1 — Valerian | (taken)
8 to 1 — Bay Momus | 13 to 1 — The Princess | 25 to 1 — Godfrey

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.
British Yeoman and Semsteria were left in by mistake, and do not run.

THURSDAY.—A few members only were present, but the betting, limited in its range, was calculated to excite the apprehensions of the *Ithuriel* party; 500 to 1 was laid against him to a large amount, the backers, however, being parties who were likely to have been well informed. The betting in other respects was languid, but in its tone favourable to Red Deer, Bay Momus, Valerian, and Foigh-a-Ballagh.

ST. LEGER.
3 to 1 agst The *Curé* | 10 to 1 agst Valerian (t) | 30 to 1 agst Godfrey
5 to 1 — *Ithuriel* | 11 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh (t) | 40 to 1 — Milton
7 to 1 — Red Deer | 12 to 1 — The Princess (t) | 10 to 1 — Dawson's lot
8 to 1 — Bay Momus

DEBET, 1845.
25 to 1 agst Kedger | 25 to 1 agst Newsmonger

BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

LEAMINGTON STAKES (WARWICK).
6 to 1 agst Councillor (t) | 7 to 1 agst Algernon (t)
6 to 1 — Mosque | 8 to 1 — Advice (t)

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP (DONCASTER).
6 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t f) | 5 to 2 against the two (t to t) | 8 to 1 agst Rowena (t)
6 to 1 — Artful Dodger (t f) | 100 | 13 to 1 — any other (offrd)

ST. LEGER.
3 to 1 agst The *Curé* (offrd) | 7 to 1 agst Bay Momus (t) | 13 to 1 agst The Princess
4 to 1 — *Ithuriel* (t and aft offrd) | 8 to 1 — Red Deer | 13 to 1 — Foigh-a-Ballagh
10 to 1 — Valerian

CRICKET.

MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH, V. THE NORTHERN COUNTIES, WITH MR. A. MYNN.

This match, which has for some time been looked forward to with considerable interest, commenced on Monday last, at Barker's Cricket-ground, at Leicester, in presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was propitious, the ground in beautiful order, and the players, as a reference to their names will show, were of first-rate character, consequently all went off with *éclat*. The game began by the Marylebone side going in; after scoring 71 for their first innings, they resigned their bats, and the play was resumed the following morning. The result will be found in the subjoined score:—

MARYLEBONE.				2ND INNINGS.			
1ST INNINGS.							
Hon. F. Ponsonby, not out	-	-	9	not out	-	-	1
C. T. Freer, Esq., b. by Myynn	-	-	0	c. by Hartopp	-	-	3
A. K. George, Esq., run out	-	-	0	b. by Clarke	-	-	7
Good, b. by Myynn	-	-	15	b. by Myynn	-	-	0
Caldecourt, c. by Guy	-	-	0	b. by Myynn	-	-	0
Dean, st. by Guy	-	-	0	b. by Myynn	-	-	0
Dorington, c. by Elmhirst	-	-	17	b. by Myynn	-	-	14
Lillywhite, b. by Myynn	-	-	5	b. by Clarke	-	-	4
Pilch, b. by Myynn	-	-	7	c. by Myynn	-	-	15
Hillier, b. by Myynn	-	-	1	st. by Guy	-	-	0
Sewell, st. by Guy	-	-	12	c. by Dakin	-	-	0
Byes	-	-	3	Byes	-	-	4
Wide	-	-	1	Wide	-	-	0
			71				52

NORTHERN COUNTIES.			
H. O. Nethercote, Esq., b. by Hillier	-	-	0
E. Elmhirst, Esq., b. by Lillywhite	-	-	15
E. Hartopp, not out	-	-	8
F. Noyes, c. by Hillier	-	-	4
— Williams, Esq., c. by George	-	-	2
A. Myynn, Esq., b. by Hillier	-	-	31
S. Dakin, Esq., b. by Hillier	-	-	27
Clarke, c. by Lillywhite	-	-	8
Guy, c. by Dorington	-	-	5
Butler, c. by Dorington	-	-	16
Tinley, b. by Dean	-	-	3
Byes	-	-	3

SURREY V. BUCKS.—The first match this season between the counties of Surrey and Bucks was played in Mr. Bragg's field at Slough, on Tuesday. The score was as follows: Bucks, first innings, 42; second innings, 50—total 92. Surrey, first and only innings, 132; winning the match by forty runs in one innings. The return match will be played at Chertsey, on Monday next.

ARCHERY.—On Wednesday last the members of the St. George's Archery Club, who have lately challenged all England for a trial of strength in that old English sport, had a grand contest for the Captainship of the club, at their grounds, in Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood. The shooting commenced at about half-past three, and terminated near seven o'clock. On the whole, the hitting was extremely good, the highest score being 248. There were twenty competitors for the honour of captain. Each was attired in the club dress, viz., green coat and cap, white trousers, with accoutrements, &c. In the first score the distance was 100 yards; in the second, 80 yards; and in the third, 60. There were eight targets, four being placed on mounds at either end of the ground. At the termination, Mr. Teeling was declared captain, he having scored 248. Mr. Wyett, being the second in amount, was declared lieutenant of the fraternity. Several ladies and gentlemen witnessed the shooting from the pavilion erected in the grounds, in which the members dined together in the evening.

EGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Egham is now so completely out of the world, and the means of its inhabitants, for the purposes of sport, so contracted, that it is surprising, not that the races should be curtailed, but that there should be any races at all. Of this meeting, under the stewardship of Captains Bastard and Martin, it is unnecessary to speak at length. If the prizes were deficient in value and importance, they had the compensation of quantity. The following are the particulars of—

The Gold Cup of £80; the winner to be sold for £600; two miles.
 Lord Exeter's Purgallaria, 3 yrs, sat 11lb .. (Petit) 1
 Mr. Death's Misdale, 5 yrs, sat .. (Mann) 2
 The New and Old Windsor Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 20 added. (Heats).
 Lord G. Bentinck's Vol-au-Vent, 3 yrs .. (Abdale) 1
 General Wyndham's Washed Venison, 3 yrs .. (Chapple) 2
 The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas.
 Sir G. Heathcote's Campanero, 3 yrs .. (Chapple) 1
 Lord Exeter's Purgallaria, 3 yrs .. (Petit) 2
 The Runnymede Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 30 added. (Heats).
 Mr. T. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs, sat 8lb (Coleman) 1 2 0 1

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstake of 5 sovs each, with 10 added by the County Members. (Heats).
 Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors, 5 yrs .. (Coleman) 1
 Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, 5 yrs, sat 11lb .. (C. Balchin) 2
 The first heat was won by a length, the second by three, and the third by two.
 The Surrey and Middlesex Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.
 Mr. Ransbottom's Pine Apple, 4 yrs, sat 7lb .. (Bell) 1
 Mr. S. Smith's The Whaler, 1 yrs, sat 4lb .. (Abdale) 2
 The Egham Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added. (Heats).
 Mr. Osbaldestone's Escrib, 3 yrs .. (Piggott) 1
 Mr. Thompson's g by Hindoo, 5 yrs .. (Chapple) 2

AQUATICS.

PORT OF PLYMOUTH REGATTA.—FIRST DAY.

PLYMOUTH, August 27.—The Port of Plymouth regatta commenced yesterday morning, with very fine weather and a pleasant breeze from the north, which continued with but little intermission throughout the day. The number of spectators on the Hoe was unusually large, and the prizes were admirably competed, the whole of the arrangements being under the immediate direction of the Royal Western Yacht Club.

The first prize sailed for was the Club Cup (a beautiful silver tea urn, with nautical emblems), for yachts of 32 tons and upwards, for which the Comet, Capt. Newburgh, 60; the Elizabeth, 35, R. Wright, Esq.; the Corsair, 55, J. Congreve, Esq.; and Medina, 44, — Hornborough, Esq., started at seventeen minutes and thirty seconds past twelve. The Corsair accomplished the three rounds in the shortest time, but, allowing for the tonnage, the prize was awarded to the Comet. The second prize sailed for was a piece of plate for cutters of from 16 to 32 tons, which was won by the Weasel, 25, Thomas Pope, Esq. The Lilly of Devon was the first cutter in, and the Tartar the last. The third prize sailed for was the Members' Cup, for yachts of 10 tons to 18 tons, won by the Termagant, 15, bearing the Sylph, 17, and the Gem, 18. The Termagant is the property of R. Wright, Esq.; the Sylph, of W. Bush, Esq.; and the Gem, of W. Luscombe, Esq., of Plymouth.

The Kestrel, Lord Yarborough; the Brilliant, G. H. Achers, Esq.; the Georgian, W. Lyon, Esq.; the Noran, Sir H. B. Houghton, and a fleet of upwards of fifty yachts have arrived here from the eastward.

WOOLWICH REGATTA.—The whole of the watermen engaged in this regatta proceeded on Tuesday in procession to the Almshouses, at Penge Common, near Sydenham, Kent. The races, which had terminated late on the previous evening, were in honour of the natal day of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the award of victory being a boat, and some handsome money prizes given by the nobility, gentry, and others resident in the vicinity. The contest was in five heats, with six pair of skiffs, starting upwards on the flood tide, and downwards on the ebb, and extending the whole length of the town, the distance being rowed twice round. It was decided thus:—First heat—Thomas Townshend (Pink), 1; Francis Hunter (Green), 2; Joseph Brooks (Light Blue), 3. Second heat—John Hawkes (Red), 1; James Davis (Dark Blue), 2; John Bryant (Yellow), 3. Third heat—Bryant, 1; Davis, 2. Fourth heat—Hawkes, 1; Bryant, 2. These two started for the fifth and grand heat. Hawkes shortly took the lead, retained it, and won by some lengths. The race was very numerously attended and well conducted.

RICHMOND ROYAL REGATTA.—The fourth anniversary was competed for by nine watermen of Richmond on Monday last. The first heat was rowed for by Wheeler, colour red; Rednap, white; Howard, blue; and won by Wheeler in twenty-three minutes. Second heat—Borley, red; Jackson, white; Kapley, blue; won by Jackson in twenty-three minutes. Third heat—The men were Cripps, Rigby, and Thomas, colours red, white, and blue. In this heat Rigby was the victor in twenty-three minutes and a quarter. The fourth and grand heat was contested for by Rigby, Jackson, and Wheeler, and won by Rigby after a spirited trial on the part of Jackson, who was interrupted by a barge along shore, and afterwards by a boat under Richmond-bridge. The grand heat was won in twenty-two minutes and a half.

THE SPYNN BOAT RACE.—The gentlemen of this club on Wednesday rowed a sculler's race for a pair of silver challenge sculls and a very handsome presentation *bibou*. The water selected for the contest was from Chiswick Foot to Kew bridge. The following are the names of the competitors, with the order in which they came in:—Mr. Musworthy, 1; Mr. Pencham, 2; Mr. Reid, 3; Mr. Adams, 4.

THE LATE DERBY.—We understand that within the last few days some important disclosures have been made in connection with Ratan's running for the Derby, and that a full investigation will take place before the Jockey Club at one of the Newmarket October meetings. Several parties are said to be deeply implicated.

SWIMMING MATCH FOR A SILVER CUP.—A large number of persons assembled on Tuesday at the National Baths in Holborn, to witness the contest for a silver cup. Some first-rate scientific swimming took place, and the prize was won by James Kenworthy, the well-known swimmer.

GREAT FOOT-RACE FOR £20.—On Monday a very large number of persons assembled at the Beehive ground, Walworth, to witness the race between Badcock, of Birmingham, and E. Smith of London, both of whom have acquired some notoriety. The contesting distance was one mile. In betting Badcock was the favourite, Smith's friends being very shy and cautious. At the start Badcock took the lead, which he maintained, and came in in gallant style.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF PRESTERNISM.—On Tuesday a large concourse of persons took place at the Rosemary Branch ground, at Peckham, to witness the performance of a match undertaken by Manks (better known under the cognomen of the Warwickshire Antelope). The match was to run ten miles and pick up 100 stones, placed on the ground at a yard apart, to be fetched separately and deposited at one end, making, in the whole, a distance of 15 miles, 5 furlongs, and 200 yards, and complete the same within one hour and 40 minutes. The stakes were £30. In the betting the odds were on time. The ground being measured, he commenced his Herculean task by running the ten miles, which he completed in 59 minutes. He then went to work at the stones upon the ground, which he cleared in 34 minutes—thus accomplishing the match in 97 minutes, having three minutes to spare.

GROSS SHOOTING.—We understand that a distinguished party is now staying at Longhawe Lodge, for the purpose of enjoying the above sport. The noble duke himself, with the Duke of Bedford and Lord Jersey, each of whom is above sixty years of age, have been as active and indefatigable as many younger sportsmen. The Marquis of Granby and Lord C. Manners, are also among the party. The game, it seems, has been abundant, and, barring a few obstructions from the weather, the sport excellent.—*Derby Mercury*.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—We are happy to announce that Mr. Lunley has engaged for next season that distinguished artiste, Signor Moriani.

THEATRE ROYAL, LIVERPOOL.—A successful adaptation of "Martin Chuzzlewit" has been produced at this theatre. *Pecunia* is cleverly played by Mr. Lambert, and Mr. Compton's *Tom Pinch* is an excellent transcript of the author; but the character which carries the piece through, is Mr. Strickland's *Mrs. Squire Gump*. The piece is well put upon the stage.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SHOCKING SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.—On Friday week an inquest was held by Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Eliza Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Black Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Call not say what motive influenced the deceased. They all worked at home at needlework—shopwork. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 12s. to 3s. each for skirting-making. It required four hours and work to make one at 3s. At that time they must be well made. Call not say what it took to make one at 12s. Call not make three in a sixpence. Deceased and her sister were not in particular want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Call not tell what her father earned. He was a ship scraper. Deceased had no work the last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They all had. Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had food regularly for several days previous to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday. On Monday morning the inquest

was resumed.—The first witness was police-constable Gates, 144 R; Remembers deceased being ordered to pay one shilling for damage done to a bonnet, and two shillings costs. The magistrate allowed her a fortnight to pay it in, on account of her poverty. The time had expired, when he called and asked her why she had not paid the money. Deceased replied, that it had not been in her power, having had no work. Witness told her she must pay it by the following Wednesday, or take the consequence.—Christopher Kendall, father of the deceased, deposed that he resided in a small cottage, in Trencher's-fields, Deptford, for which he paid two shillings a week, and that the deceased was one of four daughters. He last saw her alive on Tuesday evening. By the Coroner: On Tuesday evening the landlord called for five shillings, two weeks' rent, and one shilling off a back account, which he had entrusted to his eldest daughter Jane, who was then out. He could not find it anywhere in the house, and, on Jane returning, she said that she had lent it to Eliza and Mary Ann, who had been unable to repay it, and were afraid to meet his anger. He was not angry with them, for he was sure they would not have taken it, had it not been for some very urgent circumstance. His daughters had the best of characters, and they could have gone to service, had they not been so much distressed, and pawned their clothes. By the jury: They worked at slop shirts, but earned a very scanty pittance. They could not do enough to gain a proper subsistence, the price being so very low, five farthings only given for making one. The unhappy girl, Mary Ann, who was rescued from the canal, was taken into the room. Her appearance excited the deepest sympathy. She stated, in a scarcely audible manner, that she and Eliza, fearing to meet their father, slept in the garden on Tuesday night. On the following morning, at five o'clock, they left, and walked along the path of the canal. Her sister then wiped her face with a handkerchief, and witness, upon turning her head, noticed Eliza in the water. Her gown floating on the surface, she thought she could catch hold of it, but, on doing so, she sunk also.—The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity," and further begged to state their detestation and abhorrence at the miserable manner in which labour was rewarded in all such cases as the one alluded to.

CURIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon a man named James Usher expired in St. George's Hospital, under the following somewhat peculiar circumstances. On the 3rd instant, the unfortunate deceased was employed with several others, at hammering in a field belonging to Lord Tenterden, at Heston. After the hammering was concluded, by direction of his lordship the workpeople were regaled with beer, &c., and at length all dispersed to their lodgings, with the exception of the deceased, who with the aid of a ladder gained the summit of one of the hedges, where he soon fell fast asleep. The poor fellow, however, awoke in the middle of the night, and forgetting where he was, rolled over and fell upon the green sward, where he was found in the morning suffering under a compound fracture of thigh and leg, besides other injuries of an internal nature. He was afterwards conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, under the care of Mr. Woodhouse, he expired as above stated.

ROBBERY AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.—During the last few days the authorities at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, have observed that an extensive system of plunder has been carried on in that establishment. It is known that nineteen brass guns, of the average weight of 25 cwt., and of considerable value, have been abstracted from the works, and under such circumstances as will in all probability involve a great number of persons connected with that extensive military establishment. On Wednesday last, Sir J. Webb, K.C.B., and Capt. Fead, R.N., two of the county magistrates, sat for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances, when, after a long deliberation, they referred the matter to Mr. J. Watts, the high-constable of Woolwich, and Samuel Watts, a parochial officer. The police have in their custody two individuals in reference to this matter.

SUICIDE BY A FEMALE THROWING HERSELF FROM A HOUSE TOP.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of Anne Baker, aged sixty, wife of Mr. Baker, shoemaker, 16, Great St. James-street, Lisson-grove. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had for years, and especially during the last six months, suffered greatly from a pain in her head, which at times drove her flighty, yet she took no proper medical advice for it, unless very seldom. About nine o'clock last Sunday night she put a baby she was nursing to bed, and taking the candle, went to the attic, where a window opened upon the roof, which she ascended, and, passing to the adjoining one, flung herself over the parapet wall into the street. In her descent she fractured both arms; broke several ribs on her right and left sides, and ruptured her liver. Her body was otherwise frightfully mangled. She was brought to the hospital, where she almost instantly expired. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased had destroyed herself; but that there was no evidence of her state of mind when she did so."

A YOUTH SHOT AT BATTERSEA-FIELDS.—On Saturday last, as a youth named Daniel Evans, in the employ of Mr. Watney, a distiller, was driving a horse and cart in the road near Battersea-fields, he suddenly received in his left cheek and jaw the contents (shot) of a fowling-piece, discharged by a man who stood in the adjacent field, about twenty yards off. The youth was conveyed to Westminster Hospital, where Mr. Bowman, the house-surgeon, succeeded in extracting the shot, and he is going on as favourably as can be expected. The lad states that he believes the individual to have aimed at a stray pigeon which had escaped from the pigeon-shooting arena, belonging to the Red House Tavern; and as soon as he perceived the mischief he had done, he effected his escape.

SHOCKING CASE OF DESTITUTION.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before William Carter, Esq., on the body of Eliza Willis, aged eight years, at the Flying Horse, Walworth-road. The body was nothing but a skeleton. Mr. Bradley, the c-n-stant, stated that he had ascertained that Mrs. Willis, the mother of the deceased, was the daughter of Mr. Briggs, an upholsterer, in Newington-causeway, and the husband formerly the proprietor of the large carpet factory at the corner of Trinity-street, Borough, who was now in Horsemonger-lane gaol for debt. Mr. Bradley then proceeded to state that he went to the house where she was residing, No. 3, Sudbrook-place, John-street, East-lane, and he never had seen such misery. The dead child was placed in a shell, but the vermin were crawling over its body. In the corner of the room were two other children, who were lying on a piece of ticking, under which was some long straw, no sheets or counterpane, a chair without a bottom, and no vestige of even the remains of food. The case was of such a suspicious character that he at once took the mother into custody, and conveyed the children and her to the work-house. It was proved that the mother was in the habit of going out without leaving the children any sustenance, and occasionally leaving them without food or bed during the night. She had also been to Mr. Boddy's for medicine for the child, but fell down drunk and broke the phial. The coroner and jury, after severely animadverting on the conduct of the mother, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN HOLBORN.—In our latest impression last week, we mentioned the committal for trial of the Hon. W. R. Touchet, for discharging a loaded pistol at Mr. Smith, the proprietor of a shooting gallery, No. 288, High Holborn, on the 6th of July. Last week Mr. Smith was thought sufficiently recovered to leave St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on Saturday he attended at Bow-street and gave evidence of the occurrence. During the examination he appeared very weak, and gave his evidence suffering great pain. On his return home he became very ill, and was compelled to have medical aid. He continued to get worse, and on Monday was again received into St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he now remains. The wound has broken out afresh, and portions of bone are forced through it.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, shortly after the last down-train on the London and Brighton Railway had passed the Balcombe station, the engine-driver (James Jackson) missed his stoker, Charles Mitchell. He immediately shut off the steam, and disengaging his engine from the train, went forward till he came to the next points, when he crossed to the up-rails, and proceeded back in search of his mate. About two miles off he found Mitchell, who had fallen from the tender while emptying a sack of coke, and had one of his arms crushed to pieces by its falling on the rail between the wheels of the engine. Mitchell was conveyed back to the train, and on its arrival in Brighton was sent in a fly to the Sussex County Hospital, where amputation of the limb was performed above the elbow. The patient is going on well.

SUICIDE OF A LADY AT ELTHAM.—On Tuesday morning as a young man named Bentley was crossing some fields of his master, at Eltham, Kent, he discovered a fashionable Tuscan bonnet, trimmed with blue and white satin ribbon, lying amongst the rushes on the bank of a small but deep pond, which, on picking up, he found contained a pocket and a number of letters. He gave notice to the police, and the body of a young woman about 30, was drawn out of the pond. It was conveyed to the Crown Inn, Eltham, and, evidently, had not been long in the water, as a handkerchief in the hand was quite dry in the palm. She was elegantly attired in a pale green plain silk gown and cap to match, trimmed with black blond. Her hair was marked "M. W. J." She had also a valuable gold watch, name "Harriett, 187, Regent-street." On a subsequent examination of the pocket, it was found to contain a considerable sum in gold and silver, a letter addressed to her mother, "Mrs. Jackson, Hanover-street," several addressed to "Miss Jackson," and others to her friends at Bath, and Berwick, taking a farewell of them. There was also a will bequeathing property, to which she is entitled, to the amount of some thousands. An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body, before Mr. Carttar, at the Crown, Eltham.—Mr. Isaac Henry Tyas, of 13, Beaufort-building, Strand, said he was well acquainted with the deceased. On Sunday three weeks he dined with her at Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi. She was then very unwell, and had been so since last July. On Monday, witness heard that she was missing. "He was satisfied that her mind was impaired,"—Elizabeth Cullen, of North End, Fulham, said she had charge of the deceased. Witness was first spoken to concerning deceased by Dr. Sutherland. An apartment was taken for her at No. 1, Alpha-road, St. John's-wood. On Friday last she was exceedingly excited, and told witness she was very unhappy. On Saturday she got up and partook of her breakfast, and appeared much better. While witness was sitting at the breakfast-table, deceased suddenly got up, and instantly left the house.—Verdict, "Insanity."

DEATH OF A BOY.—On Monday a distressing event took place in Crown-court, Portpool-lane. A little named William Mott was a cucking himself with some pigeons, which he kept at the top of the house, when, wishing to catch hold of one of the young ones, in order to throw it off, he incautiously stepped upon a piece of thin plank which projected beyond the sill of the window. The board immediately snapped, and the unfortunate boy was precipitated upon the stones below from a height of nearly seventy feet. A medical man was sent for, and advised the removal of the sufferer to the hospital, but before he reached that institution he was dead.

ACCIDENT TO SIR JOHN BRIGHTON.—On Wednesday a serious accident occurred to Sir John Brighton, Bart., at Kingston. The worthy baronet was riding in his gig on the Upper Ham-road, and had arrived opposite Flint Lodge, when his horse took fright, and chided. Sir John was pitched out of the gig into the road, and fell with such force, as to break his collar-bone, and otherwise injure himself.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

STANZAS.

ADDRESS TO AN OLD FLAG, IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF BATHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE.
 Flag of the brave! no more in battle fray
 Thy banner waves above the smoky dun;
 No more thou'rt borne, with streaming colours
 In the air;
 By plumed chief, to greet the rising sun,
 Or the stern side of battle has begun;
 No more thou'rt viewed upon the crimsoned plain;
 With a ring of bay, by warring chiefs arrayed;
 No more the soldier bears thee, with disdain,
 O'er his gory heave—the wounded and the slain.
 Flag of the brave! thy lurid colour's gone,
 And thou art faded like a painted clown;
 When the sun pours its withering beams
 Upon
 Its little head, and no reviving shower
 Descends beneficent, with healing power,
 No more thou'rt the once beautiful flower,
 And thou art faded like a painted clown;
 In viewing thee, I learn a something new,
 And moralise upon thee as I view.
 For thou wast beautiful once—but all faded,
 And thou art faded like a painted clown;
 Troops thou inspired, also, ere this art
 Dead.
 Laid in their humble graves long since to rot,
 Without a solitary stone, or ought
 To mark where bravery's last atoms lay,
 Or point the traveller to the sacred spot
 Where he is laid, who fared thus in array,
 And hailed his comrades on to battle fray.
 Where is the well-remembered arm that bore thee
 high,
 And saved thee dauntless through the thick
 of fight?
 Who of opposing chiefs would defy
 To snatch his banner from his arm of might,
 Droning thee sacred in an enemy's sight?
 Wouldst thou have been a coward's shield,
 Shouldst thou part,
 And bore thee o'er the gory field in spite
 of fight?
 When all these things shall into nothing rot,
 A Hussy and his flag shall be forgot.
 HUSSEY

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
 In the New Houses of Parliament, the library of the House of Commons will be a much more spacious and convenient building than the one used at present. The library, now used, contains no collection of cases heard by the Lords or Privy Council, nor is there a complete series of private Acts of Parliament, nor of the multitudinous papers printed by order of the House; nor is the arrangement of the collection, small as it is, calculated to facilitate a search for precedents. During the memorable discussion of the "privilege question," arising out of the arrest of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the librarian and three assistants were occupied nearly a week in searching for a particular case, which was supposed to bear upon the subject, and which, when discovered, was rejected as inapplicable. The contents of some of the presses are not known. One of these presses contains a green bag, which again encloses "a post-office bag of unopened letters, of the year 1690." During the session there are generally from sixty to eighty Members per day consulting the musty archives of the library. Strangers are admitted on the Speaker's order.

IMMENSITY OF THE WORLD.

Herschel estimates the star "Lyra" to be more than 54,000 times larger than the sun, which fills a cubical space equal to 681,471,000,000,000 miles; 100,000,000 of such stars lie within the range of the telescope, and between every two there is an interval of more than 200,000,000 miles of space.

THE INCOME OF THE YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

It appears, from documents just prepared, pursuant to the order of Parliament, that the total revenues of the young Prince of Wales, the heir-apparent to the British realms, amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to no less a sum (from the two Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) than £73,100 and upwards. The rents of the Duchy of Cornwall alone amounted in that year to more than £14,000, besides fines on new grants of leases, dividends on stock, compensation in lieu of the "Tin Coinage Duties," the produce of the Royalties of the coal-mines, in Somerset, &c. The total amount of rents in the Duchy of Lancaster was about double those of Cornwall, being no less than £28,500.

TURPIN'S OAK.

On Finchley-common, nearly opposite Old Brown's Wells, situated in a deep bottom, and standing by itself, although, up to this time, in the last stages of decay, stands the oak, behind which the notorious Dick Turpin and his desperate companions were in the habit of concealing themselves at night, until a favourable opportunity awaited them of making their descent upon some unsuspecting traveller, and casing him of what portable property he might have about him. This tree was spared when Finchley-common was enclosed, some thirty years ago. It is now fenced around, and still goes, in the neighbourhood, by the name of "Turpin's Oak."

ANOTHER RELATIVE OF BURNS.

A Scotch paper mentions the existence of another relative of the great Ayrshire Poet. His name is John Burns, son of Robert Burns, the poet's uncle. He resides in Ayr, and is upwards of 70 years of age. By an accident, which happened about 30 years ago, he got both his legs broken, and he is now in a great measure confined to his bed. He is an intelligent old man, and becomes very animated when speaking of the poet or his family. He relates many curious reminiscences of Burns, having been in his service for four years during the time he occupied the farm of Ellisland. He has never been married, and has always borne the character of a quiet, honest man. He is stated to be in great poverty.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.

A new project for effecting this long-wished for and important transit, has just been offered to the public, pointing out to the most favourable locality for the purpose a spot which, in the general prejudice existing in favour of a communication through Panama or Nicaragua, seems to have been greatly underrated, if not altogether overlooked—namely, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the Mexican Republic. A memoir has been drawn up by Signor Gaetan Moro, the engineer who superintended the survey of the Isthmus, in which he points out many natural advantages possessed by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec over those of Panama or Nicaragua, and he adduces various feasible arguments to prove the practicability of the junction of the two seas by the means of the former route.

EXPERIMENTS RELATING TO THE LONGITUDE.

The observations connected with this most interesting subject are proceeding with the greatest success at Valencia, county Kerry. The actual observations at Valencia are now conducted by Lieutenant Gossett, of the Royal Engineers. The greatest interest has been excited by these scientific operations, and numbers flock to the heights upon which they are conducted. Lieutenant Gossett entertained a select party of the neighbourhood, on the 21st inst., at a sumptuous banquet on the summit of his mountain. This singular feast, at a height of nearly nine hundred feet above the level of the sea, created extraordinary interest.

THE FRENCH MARSHAL, BUGEAUD.

Marshal Bugeaud is, without exception, one of the most active, energetic, and intelligent of the generals of Bonaparte's school. When in the Chamber he killed a deputy in a duel, and distinguished himself in the tribune as a warm partisan for the occupation and extension of Algeria. He was appointed to command the French forces in that quarter on the return of Marshal Causel, who was a good soldier, but had not the capacity for governing an extensive colony which Marshal Bugeaud possesses.

CURIOUS GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Rutheven, a geologist, of Kendal, has just discovered a singular cave near Kendal. The rock and sides are beautifully covered with calcareous depositions, clothing the rocks with dappery, and hanging from the roof in long translucent stalactites. On the left side of the passage, a hole was discovered, through which Mr. Rutheven squeezed himself into a beautiful circular chamber, the arched roof covered with transparent statue feet, and the floor with stalagmites, rising towards the roof in the most fantastic shapes, the whole forming a most beautiful natural grotto. Several beautiful specimens of bones, claws, and teeth of extinct animals have been discovered. Some of the teeth have been sent to Professor Owen for examination. There is no appearance of the action of water; and as the cave forms part of a vault which runs through Arncliffe Knot, it probably was once an open fissure into which the animals have fallen.

AN ACTION OF EJECTMENT AGAINST THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"I heard a curious account of the condition of the Soto de Roma, the estate of the Duke of Wellington. It is well known this estate was selected by him out of three royal domains, which were offered to his choice by the first Cortes, as a reward for his great services in the war of independence. This grant was confirmed by the absolute King, and never attempted to be interfered with until a quarter of a century, when his re-appearance on the stage in the guise of a Chancery suitor, but the Prince of Peace! This personage has brought what is equivalent to an action of ejectment against the Duke, and claims the estate as his property by a former grant of the royal power. I understand that the Antiquarian, representing a friend of the Duke, has more than once pleaded in his favour, but a appeal being had at Madrid, the superior court declares itself incompetent to enter on the question, and so it rests."—*opinion of the Spaniards in 1843.*

BRITANNIA AND HIBERNIA.

Nobody now believes in the existence of an imaginary goddess called Britannia, whose business it is to watch over the interests and the prosperity of Britain; nor in the existence of another imaginary divinity, called Hibernia, whose peculiar attention is directed to Ireland, and who assumes herself, when not oppressed with employment, in playing on a golden harp. All this is a pretty enough fancy—an elegant, a beautiful-fable, which Natural Theology disclaims and Reason revolts from; yet in defiance of both, painters will paint their Britannias and their Hibernias, and poets and orators will talk of them as real and embodied divinities, and statuary will make allegorical groups of them, and the artists of the Mint will emblazon them on coins and medallions, thereby perpetuating heathenism after it has every where else disappeared.



READING REGATTA.

READING REGATTA AND RACES.

Reading has at length shaken off a lethargy of nearly half a century. With the "long-faded glories" of Bulmershe Heath the name of Reading disappeared from the list of sporting towns. Few persons cared to visit a place which remained, as it were, shut up within itself, and which seemed to heed so little the good that might be derived from a proper attention to its own natural advantages. Even the luckless invalid, whom change of air compelled to a few weeks' residence in the town, was glad to leave a place in which there was no amusement. Things are altered now; and three days' sport of the first order show something like a desire and determination to atone for past negligence; and we gladly proceed to give a brief outline of the events.

THE REGATTA.

The first day's amusement was the Regatta, on Tuesday, the 20th instant. There could not be a better spot for aquatic sports than the beautiful sweep of water from the Scours to the old Rectory House. On one side rises the Warren with its rugged chalk cliffs, here covered with heather, there darkened by deep masses of lofty fir-trees, with grassy meads at its feet gently sloping to the water. On the other bank, a broad and level range of meadows stretches far away to Reading. Both sides were thronged soon after two o'clock, by hundreds of well-dressed persons, and the numerous punts engaged in ferrying over the fresh arrivals gave the river a very animated appearance, even at that early stage of the proceedings. But when the competitors for the different prizes took their stations, the sight was truly inspiring; and Old Father Thames himself, as well as those who shadowed his waters, seemed all alive with the excitement.

In the first heat for the Diamond Pin, mounted with gold sculls, Mr. J. Cocks, in Little Ariel, beat Mr. Stevens, in Isle of Beauty.

In the second heat, Mr. Bartlett, in La Polka, beat Mr. Ives, in the Sailor.

The contest for the Reading District Challenge Cup and Medals, was between the Reading Britannia Club and the Henley Aquatics, when the Reading crew lost in consequence of an unlucky casualty.

The final heat for the Diamond Sculls, terminated in favour of Cocks.

In the double sculling match, between Messrs. Watts and Riggs, and Messrs. Stevens and Ives, of Henley, the latter were winners.

The Gold and Silver Oar was contested for by Messrs. J. Cocks, in the Ariel; G. Prince, in the Water Witch; and W. Pook, in the Water Lily. Won by J. Cocks.

Messrs. Clayton and Berris, in the Britannia, beat Messrs. Stevens and Ives, of Henley. The prize was a pair of Silver Sculls, and the race was the best contested of the whole series.

The Caversham Challenge Cup was won easily by the Henley Aquatics, the same men who rowed for the Reading District Cup.

The Ladies' Cup was won by Cocks, in Little Ariel, beating H. Bartlett, in La Polka.

The Reading Challenge Cup was contested by the Britannia, Britannia, jun., and Ariel. This race, by far the most important of all, remains undecided, in

consequence of an accidental collision between the Ariel and Britannia, at an early period of the race.

This day's amusement was truly delightful, and great credit is due to the secretaries, Messrs. Charles Tagg and George Hawkes, jun., for their arrangements.

THE RACES.

Wednesday morning ushered in the races, and, as if the appetite had been whetted by the enjoyment of the previous day, the people of Reading and its environs thronged the beautiful race-course in the "King's Meadows." This beautiful course is bounded on one side by the Kennett and Thames, and on the other by the railroad. It presents throughout a broad and spacious level—supposed to be the same green fields in which the rejoicings on the marriage of John of Gaunt are represented by Chaucer to have taken place. At an early hour the ropes on each side were pressed by a greater number of people than we ever remember to have seen congregated in Reading. Carriages, and waggons, and bipeds (no quadrupeds but the racers were allowed) kept flocking in rapidly; and by the time the signal was given for the first start, not less than fifteen thousand persons were present. It was a noble and a beautiful sight. A line of carriages on the right, in front of the stand, extending nearly a mile, filled with the beauty and fashion of the whole county—on the left a dense mass of well-dressed persons—and behind them the numerous crowded stands, reaching almost to an equal distance with the carriages. The arrangements by the stewards, and the well-known clerk of the course, Mr. Hibbard, were excellent. There were, as usual, lots of jugglers, and gipsies, and tumbler, but no gambling of any kind. A bright sun heralded the sport, which was kept up throughout both days with great spirit and satisfaction.

The races, which commenced at two o'clock, came off in the following order, with the principal results annexed:—

The Innkeepers' Plate of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, won easily by Mr. Hepple's Lady Flora.

The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 50 added.—An excellent race, the horses keeping nearly close all round, and well terminated first in a dead heat. Won by Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tailors.

After the Ladies' Plate was run for, the Devil and Freystrop again ran an excellent race, and kept nearly close the whole distance. The Devil winning by a short length.

The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.—A very fine race between Mr. Preston's Bosphorus and Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrik in the second and third heat Bosphorus taking the lead—the horses kept well together. Won after a hard struggle by Bosphorus.

The Hurdle Race Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each, with 25 added from the fund; heats, one mile and a half; four leaps to be taken in each heat. Mr. Bladon's Patemon, Mr. Lamb's Donald Caird, and Mr. W. Lay's b g The Knight kept well together, the former winning the first heat by a neck, and the second by rather more than a length. An excellent race between Donald and The Knight for second place.

The second day's race was not so fully attended, although a very large company was present. The sport was excellent throughout the day.

The Borough Plate of 25 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, was a closely contested race, Mr. England's Springbok beating Mr. Stanborough's Isleworth the first heat by a short length, and the second heat by half a head.

The success of the present year, we hope, will prove a stimulus to greater exertions for the next. Reading is rich enough to have a regatta and races too.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

It is really worth a pilgrimage to this little theatre, to witness the unique representations of the olden drama, which the new management, (Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps), have lately produced here. To be compelled to journey from the heart of the metropolis to its suburbs, to see Shakespeare and Massinger's masterly plays adequately put upon the stage, and to find the theatre in which this is accomplished, densely filled with a most attentive audience, is a somewhat puzzling sign of the dramatic times. Tragedy in warm weather, we know, is like pork in the dog days; and this may be an explanation of flimsy adaptations of popular novels, and sparkling burlesques of old nursery tales, filling certain of our theatres almost to suffocation; but why should our olden drama flourish in the suburbs, and fall into atrophy in the town? To this paradoxical position of affairs, we must reply in Massinger's own words, "we cannot help it."

Assuredly, this success of the Elizabethan drama at Sadler's Wells, is as indicative of the good taste and discernment of the Islingtonians, as it is merited by the exertions of the management. As we strolled up to the old "music-house," or "boarded-house," on Monday evening, how many associations of its ancient celebrity flitted about us: how we thought of the origin of its appellation, from a well of mineral water which belonged to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and was, doubtless, in use in the reign of our First Henry; how the Monks deluded the people by attributing its virtues to monastic intercession, until Henry VIII. dissolved the priory and its revenues; how the well was covered over for a century and a half, until one Sadler, in the reign of Charles II., built a music-house here, and caused the well to be visited by from 500 to 600 persons every morning; how it attained notoriety for gluttonous feasts performed there—as eating live animals, &c. (twopence admission); how we find Ned Ward describing its entertainments and performers, as of no very decent order; how it became noted for its "good cheer, as cheese-cakes, custards, bottled ale and cider;" then, one Forcer, "entered of Gray's-inn," introduced rope-dancing and tumbling, with scenery, about a century since; and, the waters ceasing to draw company, the well was again covered in. Rosoman (whose name is preserved in that of an adjoining street,) was the next owner of the property, and in 1764, pulled down the old music-house, and in its place erected the present theatre, the scene of Grimaldi's glory. Nor must we forget the revival of the aqueous celebrity in the "real water" scenes of spectacles and melo-dramas, and the practice of the company drinking wine in the boxes and pit during the pieces, accompanied by a long career of performances of the "fire and tow" school; at length, succeeded by this genuine Shakespearean drama. Who could have dreamed of such a location, such a shifting of quarters from Covent Garden to the Islingtonian suburb—as unexpected as the transit from Bankside or Dorset-street to the Cockpit in Drury-lane? Why! even Charles Knight, in his imaginative biography of the great bard, cannot have indulged in a vaticination of this great change—the drama driven from her ancient temple, and compelled to take refuge in this little river-side resort.

The performance of "Hamlet" at Sadler's Wells on Monday evening would have been highly creditable to either of "the patent theatres;" indeed, we have rarely seen such careful taste shown in the getting-up of a stock-play as in this production of "the play that delighteth the English more than any other." The text is accurately followed; the costumes are rich but judicious, the scenery appropriate, and the stage appointments denote extraordinary pains to have been taken with them. The acting was excellent throughout: Mr. Phelps's Hamlet, if it exhibit few new points, is a correct reading, replete with energy and polish; he was ably supported by Mr. G. Bennett as Claudius, and Mrs. Warner as the Queen. The characters of Horatio and Laertes were well sustained; and, what is very important in this play, the subordinate parts were well filled: there was none of that vulgar blundering which is often the step from the sublime to the ridiculous in a regular play at a minor theatre. It was, altogether, a delightful treat to witness the almost breathless attention of the audience—how they sympathized with the woes of Ophelia, and alike enjoyed the madness of the philosophic Dane, and the quaint humour of the grave-maker. Surely, this contrast with the Monday-night noise of some score years since indicates a healthy tone of the public mind; for rightly to appreciate the closet beauties of this wonderful play, bespeaks no low average of intellect. The tragedy was succeeded by a farcical version of an anecdote of Frederick the Great, entitled "The Sergeant's Wedding;" and Dibdin's genuine English farce of "The Waterman."

Among the revivals already acted here, we must not forget Sheridan Knowles's adaptation of a fine play of Massinger's, entitled, "The Brides," in which the powerful acting of Mr. Phelps and Mrs. Warner is as fully appreciated as it was some few years since, on the production of this play for Mr. Macready. We are pleased to see "The City Madam" underlined in the bills; for its masterly exposition of extravagance and needy and unprincipled court, and its picture of a blunt honest man contrasted with an overbearing and insolent noble, must work good whenever it is performed. Massinger's merits may be thus summed up—that, "in dramatic power, in delicacy of expression, and in beauty of thought, he approaches more nearly to Shakespeare than any of his contemporaries." Another revival, is Holcroft's play of "The Road to Ruin," in which the manager's enactment of Old Dornton is worth a journey from May Fair to Sadler's Wells to witness.

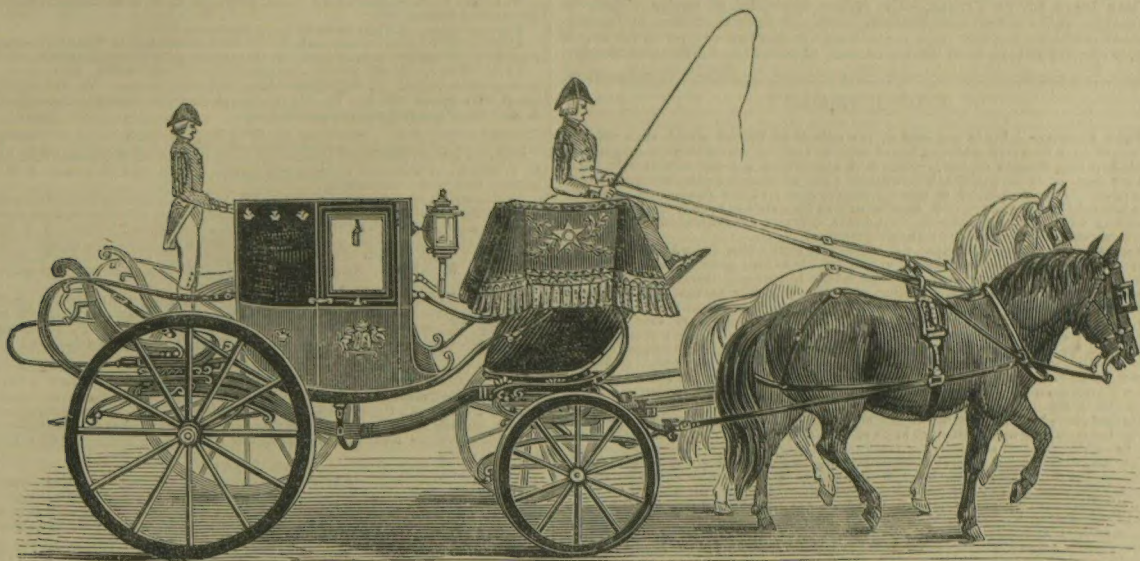
SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF PICTURES.—It is a curious fact that oil paintings are among the articles liable to spontaneous combustion. Many an oil painting has fired spectators with an enthusiastic admiration, or with a desire of emulation; but that they should fire themselves (in another and far more unwelcome sense), to their destruction, is at once a remarkable fact. It will be remembered that a large package of pictures was lately burnt, without apparent cause, while in the course of being transported on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway; and that is but one among many instances. Vegetable oils, used on cloths, yarn, or wool, in the process of dyeing, and confined for a time from the open air, are very apt to occasion spontaneous fire. Floor cloths and rags used in cleaning oil are thus to be found among the forty various articles ascertained to be liable to spontaneous combustion. So far back as 1815 an instance occurred of this phenomenon at Lyons, where the material was cloth containing oil.

It is currently reported that an action for breach of promise of marriage has already been commenced by a beautiful and accomplished young lady, possessing valuable landed property in one of the midland counties (Leicestershire), against a young nobleman who has recently entered into the holy bands of matrimony.

THE ARTESIAN WELL OF GRENELLE.—The Prefect of the Seine, accompanied by M. Arago and the engineers of the city of Paris, on Saturday visited the basins of the Estrapade, into which the water of the artesian well of Grenelle was introduced for the first time. The flow was in the highest degree satisfactory. There are two basins placed at the angles of the rues Clotilde and la Vieille Estrapade; each of them will contain about 50,000 hectolitres, and is thirty metres higher than the mouth of the well, which is 548 metres in depth. At the mouth of the well the flow of water is equal to 100 fountain inches, or 20,000 hectolitres per day; but the reservoirs will only receive half this quantity. About twenty inches are destined for the supply of subscribers, and the rest for the public fountains. The source which supplies the water is 512 metres below the level of the sea; the height to which it rises is sixty metres above that level.



READING RACES.



"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" CARRIAGE.

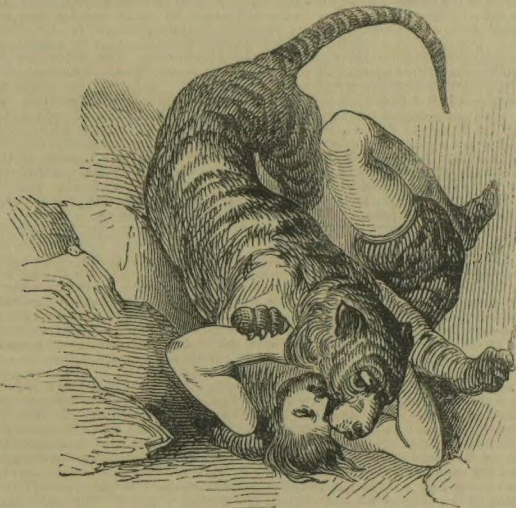
"GENERAL TOM THUMB'S" EQUIPAGE.

The career of the miniature hero, "Tom Thumb," in this country, has been one unvaried round of success; and, if proof were wanted of the sterling results, it might be adduced in the fact that he now possesses the outward and visible attribute of a gentleman—he keeps his carriage. Mr. S. Beaton, of No. 16, Denmark-street, Soho, has just built for his Generalship an elegant dress chariot, suitable to the dimensions of the hero. The body of the chariot is twenty inches high, and eleven inches wide. It is completely furnished in the richest style, with lining, lace, lamps, blinds, plate glass windows, spring roller blinds, &c. The colour of the body is of an intense blue, elegantly picked out with white; the wheels are blue and red; and the axles are Collinge's patent. Upon the door panels are emblazoned the General's arms, Britannia and the Goddess of Liberty, supported by the British Lion and American Eagle; crest, the Rising Sun, and

the British and American Flags; the motto, "Go-a-head!" The crest is also repeated on the body and throughout the harness, made by Messrs. Fillingham, of Whitechapel-road. The box is furnished with a superb crimson hammer-cloth, elegantly trimmed, with a silver star and red and green flowers. The carriage will be drawn by a pair of Shetland ponies, which have been purchased of Mr. Batty, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. Two lads have been engaged as coachman and footman; they were liveries of sky-blue coats, trimmed with silver lace, and with aquillettes tipped with silver; red breeches, with silver garters and buckles; buttons, plated; cocked hats and wigs: the footman provided with a cane. The whole turn-out cost between £300 and £400. The carriage has been exhibited gratuitously in the drawing-room of the manufacturer; it is, really, a very elegant affair, and is highly creditable to the taste and skill of the builder. The entire equipage will be sent to "The General," at Birmingham, on Monday next.

ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty, the enterprising proprietor of this popular establishment, has recently added to its attractions, a spectacle entitled



CARTER'S TIGER FEAT.

Mungo Park, in which Mr. Carter as "Karfa, the Lion Tamer of the Niger," introduces many extraordinary feats with his trained

troop of wild animals. Of these, the first illustration shows Mr. Carter gamboling with a fine tiger. The second scene is of a more classical character, and shows the "Tamer" driving a lion at full speed across the stage, reined with a garland of flowers.

This gentleman does not agree with Pop, that the "Proper study of mankind is man;" but yet he is a civilizer, and that is more than many of his fellow-creatures can say who undertake hazardous expeditions to displace aborigines, and rob them of their home and birth-right. Now, Mr. Carter proceeds in a more philanthropic, or, as some will have it, lycanthropic manner:—

Into the jungle, or the forest deep,
He plunges boldly, and the whisker'd pard
Or shaggy lion tears from out their lair
And makes them gentle denizens of towns!
Or, if with savage nature they rebel,
Another Hercules is he to grasp
Each son of hundred-headed Typhon and
Give him Nemæan death, as did of old
Alcmena's child the fearful monster in
The Argolic grove:—but best he loves
To soothe and calm them for our eyes' disport.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA, Part III.—"Norma." D. Bogue. An artist cannot have a more splendid subject for his pencil than Grisi in the rôle of "Norma." Her fine Italian head never seems so majestic as in this part of the Druid Priestess, and her commanding figure is not often seen to more advantage. The portrait of her in the present number, if not the best likeness in the world, is almost as beautiful as the original, and therefore must bear some resemblance. We speak merely of the face; we cannot say we much admire the rest of the picture. A character-portrait should present some associating accessories; but this exhibits none, with the exception of a reaping hook and a wreath of oak leaves, which would rather make us mistake her for Ceres herself than the Druidical Priestess. The number, as usual, is got up in the first style of taste and elegance.



CARTER'S LION CHARIOT FEAT.

FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES.

RIGHT HAND FIGURE.—A promenade dress, composed of chequed camelion silk, trimmed with a corkscrew of satin ribbon, with a pink satin sash. Hat composed of paille de riz, and satin ribbon placed alternately, and ornamented with lace and flowers.

LEFT HAND FIGURE.—An evening dress of embroidered white organdy, trimmed with pink satin bows and sash. A lace cap, trimmed with purple satin ribbons.

RIGHT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A bridal coiffure and veil. A lace dress, trimmed round the skirt with three lace volans, each ten inches wide.

LEFT HAND HALF-LENGTH FIGURE.—A crape hat. A silk cloak, trimmed with a row of lace round the collar, and two rows at the back and down the front.

MODES PARISIENNES.

The season is too far advanced to expect much novelty; it is therefore only in the details and accessories that any change is to be observed.

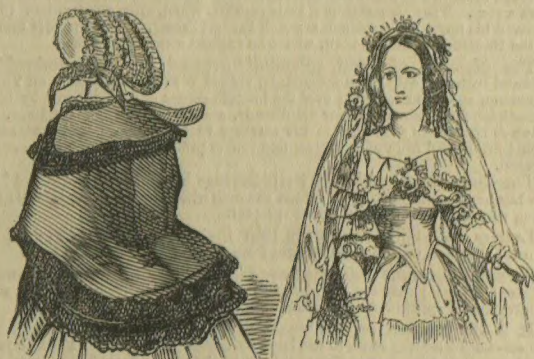
There is no alteration in the make of dresses. The laced corsages are frequently replaced by facings or lappels; many terminate at the waist with basquins, forming jackets, giving length and grace to the shape, a style which it is expected will prevail this autumn.

The sleeves of dresses are worn short and not very full, but have the addition of long under-sleeves, composed of muslin, confined at intervals by embroidered bands, or sometimes by bands going spirally round the arm. A novelty has been introduced as a substitute for these sleeves, which consists of guimpes (chemisettes) with sleeves of fancy muslin, as guimpes are always placed inside the corsage; it is quite a new idea to add sleeves, which appear on the arm from under the short half-sleeve of the corsage.



Cambric muslin peignoirs are adopted for the watering places; they are mostly of delicate colours. Also, printed muslin pelisse-peignoirs with high corsages in the Amazone (riding-habit) style; they are embroidered with bright colours and have lappels or facings, which can be thrown open or crossed over at will. The sleeves are half long, leaving the arm at liberty, with an under sleeve, or with laced mittens.

The ornaments of dresses this season consist generally either of narrow velvet, of ribbon, passementerie, or black lace. Many corsages have their points rounded off, which allows waist ribbons to be adopted, a style to which there is a sensible tendency.



Scarfs have superseded Shawls for the present, as they are suited for all changes of the temperature according to the manner in which they are worn.

The most fashionable Mantelets are large and rounded behind, with two puckered volans, three inches apart. Shot tafeta, violet and black, green and black, or orange and black, is the favourite material.

Hats are becoming gradually shorter at the ears, and in the same proportion longer in the brims. This change is so gradual, that it is only perceptible in paille de riz hats, which, being free from bouillons, are seen in their actual shape.

The Trimmings of Straw Hats for the watering places are changed from ribbon to coloured velvet, which is better suited to resist both sun and damp. This is an alteration which takes place annually, with, of course, some change; thus, instead of being placed cross-ways on the front, with accessories of black lace, as heretofore, they now place two rows of velvet, an inch wide, round the crown; another passes over the brim, and terminates on each side with a rosette bow; the bavolet (curtain) is trimmed with two narrower rows; the bavolet is either straw colour, the same as the hat, or the colour of the lining and ribbons.

The newest Capotes for the autumn season have the crowns made of plain or figured silk.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.—The average age of all who die in Bradford is 18.69 years; in Liverpool the average age is from 17 to 18 years; in Manchester, 18 years; while in Leeds it is 21 years.

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF BEES.—At the workshops of the London and South-western Railway, Vauxhall terminus, a quantity of bees have taken up their abode, and are now very assiduously depositing their honey in one of the engine-shed doorways, the domicile of their fancy being in a crevice or opening between the wooden frame of the door and the brick-work, and within twenty inches of the iron rails upon which the engines are frequently run in and out of the repairing shops; also where the workmen are continually passing and repassing in that direction. They are not the least daunted with the noise and bustle of railway stations and works.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the General Steam Navigation Company took place at the office on Tuesday, 69, Lombard-street, and was numerously attended. The chair was taken by John Wilkin, Esq. (in the continued absence from illness of W. Attwood, Esq., the chairman of the company), when a report from the directors, with the half-yearly accounts, was read. From these it appeared that the operations of the company for the past half year had been attended with increased advantage to the proprietors, and that the general condition of the affairs of the corporation was calculated to give the highest satisfaction. The usual dividend being declared, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman and directors for their continued efforts in promoting the company's interests.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from Belgrade, dated Aug. 5, states that the ex-Consul of England at Novi-Bazar, Prince de Vassitch, had been massacred by the Turks at about two leagues' distance from the Serbian frontier of the Mokragora road. A Christian who accompanied him succeeded in escaping to the quarantine establishment of that town. The family of the unfortunate gentleman thus killed has inhabited Belgrade for several years, and is much respected.

The Austrian police, to clear Vienna of the crowd of vagabonds and thieves which infested it, has just arrested 400 of them together, and has had them taken off at once to the galleys at Venice and Trieste.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the principal imports of France, in July last, from which it appears that the duties levied thereon amounted to 14,980,828fr. or 3,571,061fr. more than in 1843, and 3,815,551fr. more than in 1842. The duties levied during the seven months of 1844, ending on the 1st of August, amounted to 86,528,235fr. They had been 78,290,550fr. in the corresponding period of 1843, and 81,328,445fr. in 1842.

A gigantic train, composed of no less than 94 carriages, comprising first, second, and third classes, containing 3120 persons, from Heiden Bridge and its neighbourhood within 20 miles, started from that station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, a few days ago, for Hull, a distance of 74 miles, and performed the journey in four hours. It returned the same evening, in an equally short space of time, without the occurrence of a single accident of any kind.

Mr. Dyce Sombre, who was at Boulogne pending the recent proceedings, sent a challenge to Sir F. B., which, not being attended to, Mr. Sombre said he should post the gentleman as a coward, and a man of no honour. Mr. Sombre has since left Boulogne for Paris. His conduct, while at the former place, was not different from that of ordinary persons, and consequently not such as to excite any particular attention.

Great preparations are at present making at Milan for the forthcoming meeting of the Italian scientific congress, which is fixed for the 12th of September, and is to take place at Milan. The *savans* will hold their morning sittings at the Palazzo Brera, and for their evening meetings the Palazzo del Marino has been put in readiness. This will be the fourth exhibition held in Europe during the year 1844. One took place at Archangel in May, when the Grand Duke Constantine was there; another in Paris in May and June; and one is open at Berlin at the present moment.

An egg was brought the other day from the island of Ichaboe, by the master of the Eliza Kincaid, to Leit, which was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, and must, therefore, according to the best calculation, have been upwards of 2000 years old.

A letter from Helsingør (Denmark), August 19, mentions that the Russian fleet had just arrived in the roadstead of that town from the North Sea.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible, on November 24. It will commence 8h. 37m. after sunset, ending 2h. 52m. past midnight.

Accounts from Hamburg announce the arrival in that city of a number of Poles, who had been recently transferred from Posen to Magdeburg. They have received permission to proceed to England, and are on their way here.

A company has been established in Paris for the assurance of horses and vehicles employed in the streets, against damages which they may either inflict or receive. It may not be generally known, that the practice of insuring, is carried to a greater extent in France, than in England. Companies for insuring the lives of cattle have existed for some time.

The *Independent de la Moselle* contains a horrible account of a murder and suicide at Lamorville. An inhabitant of that place a few days ago murdered his wife and two children, one aged four and a half years, the other two, and then hanged himself. The motive for these dreadful acts remains unknown.

The foundation stone for a monument to Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Gerald, the so-called political martyrs of 1793, was laid at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., officiating as master of the ceremony, and depositing the various documents that had been prepared in the foundation-stone.

A large finnan-whale was caught near Spurn Point, at the mouth of the Humber, on Wednesday morning last. It was alive when taken, but died in the afternoon. It measured from 35 to 40 feet from the tip of the nose to the tail.

A letter from Constantinople states that as the Sultan was, on the 3d, passing himself in the gardens of the Palace with firing at a mark, his chief gun-bearer fell dead at his side, from an attack of apoplexy. The Sultan was much affected by this event, the deceased being an old and faithful servant.

Accounts from Munich of the 19th inst. affirm that in consequence of the almost incessant rains the Isar river has risen to an extraordinary height. An immense quantity of snow had fallen on the mountains, and the cold there was intense. Letters from Carlsruhe of the 20th state that the Rhine had overflowed its banks, washed away several warehouses, and cut off all communication with Rhenish Bavaria, except by boats.

Campanelli, formerly basso at the Italian Opera in Paris, has just committed suicide at Turin, by cutting his throat, having lost the sum of 10,000 francs. Tamburini, who lost nearly 400,000 francs by the failure of Caccia, the banker, for whose estate a dividend only of ten per cent. is anticipated, bears his misfortune with great fortitude. He leaves Paris this week for St. Petersburg, where he will remain until Ash Wednesday, and then will be open for a London engagement.

A few days ago, two non-commissioned officers of the 69th regiment of the Line, at Paris, named Dubois and Chamol, quarrelled about a mere trifling, one pretending that the other had hidden part of his accoutrements. A challenge ensued, and they proceeded to a retired spot, with seconds, to bring the matter to a conclusion, the weapons being foils with the buttons off. After one of them had received a slight wound, the seconds interceded, and endeavoured to make matters up, but both the adversaries positively refused to consent to such a step. They then resumed their combat, when, after a few passes, Chamol received his opponent's weapon through the left breast. His comrades took him to the Hospital of Gros Caillou, where he expired soon afterwards.

The Nawab of Surat, splendidly dressed in richly-embroidered Oriental costume, with three attendants, visited Woolwich Garrison on Tuesday afternoon, and was conducted over the barracks-rooms and mess-room by Lieutenant-Colonel Colquhoun, Major Sandilands, and Brigade-Major Cuppage. The Nawab afterwards proceeded in his carriage to the Marshes, and witnessed rice-culturing, and from long ranges, and rocket practice, with which he was much pleased.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank on Sunday and Monday last amounted to 643,860fr., whilst the cash withdrawn amounted to 841,000fr., being an excess over the deposits of 197,140fr.

Letters from Gibraltar to the 18th inst. mention a report that General Bugeaud was only ten leagues from Fez, the capital of Morocco.

Several important reforms have taken place in the military organization of Prussia; they are calculated to give more and more to the militia (landwehr) the spirit of the standing army.

It is the custom on the coast of Normandy, near Caen, to raise the sea-weed from the shore to the land by means of a crane. A few days ago, some men thus employed at Benouville, near Caen, found that there was at the end of their line, not a load of weeds, but the wife of one of them. In a very few minutes she was safely placed on terra firma, and able to relate that, when the men began to haul, the hook caught her petticoats. Preserving her presence of mind, she caught the rope with her hands and held a firm grasp, and thus made her ascent to upwards of 200 yards above the sea, without any material injury.

The *Constitutionnel* states, on the authority of a German paper, that the alleged conclusion of a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium, announced in some of the Paris journals, was premature.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT WITH HANGING.—A few days ago an inquest was held at the Westlars, Nottingham, on the body of Frederick Smith, a boy fourteen years of age. It appears that the deceased was a servant boy, and was of a lively, cheerful disposition, happy in his place, and not at all likely to commit suicide. In the evening of the day Saville was executed, he asked Thomas Hallam, his master's farming man, if he had been to see the execution; he told deceased he had not, and here the conversation ended; but the same morning, he said to William Keep, the farming servant, "I wonder how that man will feel as he is going to be hung." On Saturday, it seems, he determined to gratify this foolish and dangerous curiosity, by trying an experiment, which proved fatal to himself. The jury having fully considered all the circumstances, returned the following verdict:—"Hung himself accidentally, in trying what the sensation of hanging was, and not with an intention to destroy himself."

THE HARVEST.—We are happy to say that the accounts of the harvest, from all parts of the country, are extremely favourable. A letter from Manchester says:—"Never was better harvest weather experienced, and the farmers are actively engaged in cutting their corn. Accounts from Cheshire and Staffordshire are of the same gratifying character. There is but one opinion expressed as to the yield, and that is, that it will be a full average. The first pocket of hops was sold in the Borough, on Wednesday, at 29 12s. per cwt."

HAYMAN'S PATENT SAFETY OMNIBUS.—We have lately seen a model of an improved omnibus, for which the inventor, Mr. Hayman, has obtained a patent. The improvement consists in an alteration of the construction of the step at the back of the carriage. In the omnibus of Mr. Hayman, the passengers ascend or alight by means of steps projecting from the sides of a small platform at the back of the carriage, and not, as in the omnibuses now in use, by a step coming at once from the door into the street. Across the back of the platform is a raised panel, to which is fixed a strong brass rail, so that, in descending from the door, the passenger is not in danger, by the sudden jerk of the carriage, of being thrown head foremost into the street. By this improvement, persons can get in and out of the carriage at once from or upon the side pavement, and need not wade through the mud. There are some other minor improvements—the door opens as a folding-door, with a spring, and the board on which the conductor stands is made to revolve into the body of the carriage, beneath the seat, when the door opens, so as to give the passenger sufficient room. The model is very ingenious, and the improvement important to the public.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—The judges assembled at twelve o'clock on Thursday, at the house of Sir Nicholas Tindal, in Bedford-square, for the purpose of conferring together upon the judgment on the writ of error in the case of Mr. O'Connell and the other State prisoners, which will be delivered on Monday.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Up to our market, the arrivals of English wheat, since this day's night, have been very moderate, but of superior quality. About 1000 quarters of new kinds have been brought forward, which have commanded a steady sale at from 54s to 58s per quarter. In old qualities, however, only a limited business has been doing, at barely late rates. No English barley at market; but the supply of fine foreign has been good. The demand for that description of corn, as well as for malt, has ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Oats, beans, and peas, have moved off freely, and in some instances the rates have had an upward tendency.

English—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 48s; 77s to 11s to 33s; grinding barley, 37s to 38s; malt, 31s to 32s; malt, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 50s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 30s to 32s; potatoe ditto, 32s to 35s; Young's and Cork, black, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 39s to 41s; old ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangel, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 38s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lbs. Foreign—Free wheat, 44s to 50s; Danzig, red, 50s to 55s; white, 50s to 51s. In Bond—Barley, 32s to 34s; oats, brown, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 14s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 25s to 26s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 45s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—Several parcels of new mustard seed have been brought forward this week; but in this, as well as all other kinds of seed, very little has been doing, and prices may be considered stationary.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 55s to 57s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s to 58s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; crown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 42s to 43s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 42s to 45s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 48s 10s per ton; canary, 55s to 56s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8½d of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 4d; barley, 33s 3d; oats, 20s 4d; rye, 36s 8d; beans, 25s 10d; peas, 34s.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 0d; barley, 34s 2d; oats, 20s 6d; rye, 36s 0d; beans, 25s 11d; peas, 35s 5d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 6s 6d; beans, 7s 6d; peas, 7s 6d.

Tea.—A very large business has been transacted in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have ruled very firm. The deliveries continue good, yet the stocks in warehouse are larger than even those at the corresponding period in 1843.

Sugar.—For the finest parcels of West India sugar we have to report a very steady demand, at full prices. All other kinds, including Mauritius and Bengals, have moved off slowly. The refined market is steady, at 73s 6d to 74s for standard lump.

Coffee.—Most kinds of coffee have met a sluggish inquiry, owing, chiefly, to the larger quantities on offer, and prices are barely supported. Good ordinary Ceylon is 54s 6d per cwt.

Cocoa.—West India is in request, at full prices. Other kinds are a slow sale.

Rice.—The weather having become very favourable for the crops, the demand for rice is heavy, and prices are not supported.

Hops.—The first pocket of new hops has appeared in our market this week, and been disposed of at 49 12s per cwt. The accounts from the plantations being more favourable, the demand is heavy, at barely late rates. Duty, £125,000.

Wool.—There is a large business doing in all kinds of wool, and prices are steadily supported.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are a firm sale, at from 4½d to 46s per ton.

Provisions.—The market for Irish butter is very dull, at a further decline of 1s per cwt. Foreign butter is also dull, and the rates have a downward tendency. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale, and may be considered somewhat lower.

Oils.—There is rather more business doing in this market, at full prices, and 42s for forward delivery.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 41s to 42s for P.T.O. on the spot, and 42s for forward delivery.

Coals.—Adair's, 18s 6d; Holywell Main, 21s; Old Tanfield, 15s 9d; Townley, 19s; West Wyham, 21s; Benwick and Co., 21s 6d; Hatton's, 21s 3d; Lambton's, 22s 5d; Stewart's, 22s 9d; and Adelaide, 22s 6d, per ton.

Smithfield.—There has been rather an extensive supply of fat stock on offer this week, while the general demand has ruled inactive, at barely stationary prices.—Beef, from 2s 4d to 4s; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 4d to 3s 10d per 8lb, to sink the offals.

Negative and Lendenhall.—Prime mutton has sold steadily, at full prices. In other kinds of meat very little has been doing.—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 4d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8lb, by the carcass.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The following stocks close on Tuesday next, the 3d of September:—

Bank Stock.

Three per Cent. Reduced.

Long Annuities.

Three-and-a-half per Cents, 1818.

The latter stock, with Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-half per Cents., will reopen at the reduced rate of interest, viz., three and one quarter per cent. One quarter's dividend will be receivable on the New Three-and-a-half per Cents., and the half year's dividend on the other stocks.

The English market was firmer at the commencement of this week, than during the previous one, Consols supporting the advanced quotations of 99.

The business, however, was very limited both on Monday and Tuesday—in fact, confined to those sales or purchases which are wholly irrespective of political events. The news of the bombardment of Mogador, by the French, which arrived on Wednesday, caused a slight flatness only at first, but afterwards Consols receded about ½ per cent. There were, notwithstanding, but few transactions, and the day was principally occupied in preparing for the settlement, which took place on Thursday. The market was, however, but little influenced by it, and prices remained unaltered. The jobbers were, as usual, short of stock, and this has doubtless checked some very extensive operations for the fall. Added to this, the absorption consequent upon the daily transactions on behalf of trusts, executorships, &c., all of which withdraw stock from the market, and at the same time support its price, must materially increase at present the difficulty of any successful bearing speculations. The absence of business, however, may be regarded as a symptom of uneasiness on the part of those who usually take advantage of any fluctuations; and the present price, when the state of the Money Market is considered, as well as the continued favourable weather for the harvest, with the consequent daily lessening probability of any sudden demand for foreign corn is low by comparison, and can only result from a vague sense of apprehension. Quotations at the close of the week had scarcely varied. Bank Stock was 109½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 101½; New Three-and-a-half per Cents, 101½; Three-and-a-half per Cents (1818), 101½; Long Annuities, 12 7-16ths; India Stock, 281½; India Bonds, 95; Exchequer Bills, 75 7-8; Consols, 98 7-8.

The most important feature during the week in the Foreign Market has been the publication of the special decree relative to the conversion of the Old Dutch Five per Cents. It authorises the drawing of 15,000,000 florins stock for payment or conversion into Four per Cent. Stock at 96 per cent., with a bonus of four per cent. money if the holders give notice on or before Sept. 21 next. Those who do not give notice to be paid on Oct. 1, will find their bonds converted. Those terms are not quite so favourable as the former conversions of the "Indians," but the price of the stock has not varied materially during the week. The Chairman of the Committee of Spanish Bondholders received a communication from the Foreign-office on Thursday, stating that the memorial addressed to the Spanish Finance Minister, had been forwarded to Mr. Bulwer, with a request that he would advocate, as far as consistent with his position of English Minister at Madrid, the claims of those who were creditors of the Spanish Government. The stock has in consequence advanced a point, but with this exception, the state of inactivity in the English house has completely checked speculation in the foreign market, no variation worthy of recording having occurred. The closing prices are, Belgian, 102½; Columbian, 13½; Danish, 89; Mexican, 35½; Ditto Deferred, 15½; Spanish Actives, 22½; Ditto Three per Cents., 33½; Dutch Five per Cents., 100½; Ditto Two-and-a-half, 61½.

The Railway Market has not been quite so firm within the last few days. Birmingham Stock has been heavy from the increasing encouragement given to the London and York Line. Midlands have also been flat, probably from the same cause. The report of the Blackwall Directors shows an increase of 30 per cent. upon the amount received, and 50 per cent. on the number of passengers carried. Birmingham and Gloucester have nearly recovered from the depression of last week; and the French lines have rather improved. The closing quotations, without reference to premium or discount, are—Birmingham and Gloucester, 109; Caledonian, 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 6½; Dublin and Cashel, 7½; Eastern Counties (new), 13½; Great Western, 137½; Birmingham Stock, 219; Brighton, 47½; Greenwich, 84; South Western, 84½; Lyant and Ely, 34; Norwich and Brandon, 13½; Paris and Orleans, 36½; Paris and Rouen, 37½; Dover, 38½ to 4.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 23.—1st Dragoon Guards: S. R. Brise to be Cornet, vice Bence. 7th: R. Johnston to be Cornet, vice Robinson. 8th Light Dragoons: Capt. F. G. Shewell to be Major, vice Cholmeley; Lieut. C. J. Longmore to be Captain, vice Shewell; Lieut. H. S. Pakenham to be Lieutenant, vice Longmore.

1st Foot: A. R. Mowbray to be Ensign, vice B. Mein. 7th: Lieut. The Hon. C. L. Hare to be Captain, vice The Hon. T. H. H. Thurlow; Lieut. H. A. Porter to be Lieutenant, vice H. A. Porter. 22nd: Lieut. R. Floyd; Ensign J. D. Verrier to be Lieutenant, vice Hare. 23rd: Lieut. R. C. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew. 24th: Ensign and Adjutant G. E. L. Williams C. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew. 25th: Lieut. J. A. L. Phillips to be Adjutant, vice Smith. 47th: W. P. A. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Verrier. 49th: Ensign J. H. Bigns to be Lieutenant, vice Shakespeare; Ensign M. McCrea to be Ensign, vice Bigns. 53rd: W. G. Spiller to be Ensign, vice McCrea; Ensign E. G. Ryan to be Lieutenant, vice Perrott; T. B. Williams to be Ensign, vice Ryan. 61st: Lieut. J. F. Brickdale to be Adjutant, vice Deacon; Ensign A. Grant to be Lieutenant, vice R. G. Brackenbury to be Ensign, vice Grant. 64th: Assist.-Surg. W. Purdon, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brownson. 72d: Ensign J. Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Ceylon Regiment.—Second Lieut. A. Denne to be First Lieutenant, vice Collyer; Lieut. J. Gillespie to be Lieutenant, vice Phipps; Second Lieut. J. A. L. Laid to be First Lieutenant, vice Gillespie; D. D. Graham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Laid; G. S. Dwyer to be Second Lieutenant, vice Dean.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surg. W. H. Brownson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Purdon.

NAVY.—Capt. H. Pratt to be Major in the Army.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 18.—Royal Marines: First Lieutenant G. Elliot to be Captain, vice Captain R. O. Bridge; Second Lieut. W. Hutchinson to be First Lieutenant, vice Elliot.

BANKRUPT.—E. M. GOOD, Beckham, farmer. T. COOK, Kirby street, Hutton-garden, silver cutler. E. PETERS, Godstone, Surrey, brewer. R. BEESLEY, Oxford-street, wine-cooper. G. and W. NOEL, Jermya-street, St. James's, shoemakers. T. and R. BARRS, Worcester, tobacco manufacturers.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, AUGUST 26.—Corps of Royal Engineers: First Lieutenant C. F. Skyring to be Second Captain, vice Coddington; Second Lieutenant J. W. Lovell to be First Lieutenant, vice Skyring.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—T. Wakefield, of Wakefield, bricklayer.

BANKRUPT.—J. T. WILDE and W. WILDE, late of Basing-lane, Chapsade, general merchants. W. M. UNDERWOOD, of Waples-mill, Essex, miller. A. LETT, Commercial-road, Lambeth, timber merchant. R. BUCKLER, Portsea, grocer.—W. YUILL, 74, Cornhill, tailor. J. FORTH, Nottingham, hatter. R. GARNET, Leeds, boot and shoe maker. J. W. LEWIS, Bath, victualler. H. CURRIE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. LYON, Edinburgh, ale merchant. D. OGILVY, Glasgow, ink-maker. J. WHITEHEAD, Glasgow, stationer. W. J. LILLIE and W. G. BAYLEY, Edinburgh, booksellers. J. BROCK and T. FERGUSON, Hamilton, grocers. J. WALLACE, Kilmarnock, grocer. E. and J. TAYLOR, Glasgow, dyalsters.

BIRTHS.

At Aire, near Geneva, the lady of Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., of Syston park Lincolnshire, of a son.—In Upper Harley-street, the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of a daughter. At St. Alban's, the lady of the Rev. H. N. Dudding, of a daughter, Victor of St. Peter's.—At Down-place, Berkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Fitzmaurice, of a son.—At Tunbridge-wells, Lady Teignmouth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Hanwell, Charles Rivers Freeling, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., to Louisa, third daughter of Ildid Nicholl, Esq.—At Paris, Aimé Francois, Comte de Broc de la Tuvelière, Chamberlain of the King of Bavaria, to Louisa, only daughter of the late George Rowland Minshull, Esq.—At Portsea, the Rev. Robert P. Hutchinson, B.A., to Catharine Bronncker, second daughter of William Atfield, Esq.

DEATHS.

James Hagarty, Esq., United States Consul at Liverpool.—In the 46th year of his age, William Heathcote, Esq., of Cundall Manor, Yorkshire, and Hythe, Southampton.—At Mudeford, Hants, Elizabeth, wife of W. Adair Burke, Esq., of Lansdowne-crescent, Bath.—At Southampton, Richard Eldridge, Esq., alderman.—At Cheltenham, in the 83d year of his age, Allen Thompson, Esq.—At the Riding, near Hexham, aged 17, Thomas Edward, son of Thos. Dodd, Esq.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday Evening.

POWERFUL ATTRACTION AND NIGHTLY OVER-FLOWS AT ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE. Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY. Last Six Nights of the Wonders of Mr. Carter, the American Lion King. 8th night of the Chinese War. Monday, September 2, and during the week, at a quarter to Seven, the Spectacle of Mungo Park, or the Lion Tamer. Karla, Mr. Carter, who will introduce his extraordinary performances with his Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c., in the Cage and on the open Stage. Drive a Living Lion in Harness, &c. Entire change of the Scenes of the Circle. Concluding with, 8th time, The Chinese War and Brilliant Feats of Lanterns Acting and Stage Manager, Mr. W. D. Broadfoot. Box Office open from 11 till 5.

TO THE LADIES.—Madame TUSSAUD'S NATIONAL GROUP, in honour of her Majesty and the illustrious Wellington.—The Queen and Prince Albert are supposed to be offering to the hero the honours he so well deserves, surrounded by sovereigns in amity with England, supported by the great characters of the day, in splendid costumes, consisting of eighteen figures.—This exhibition, in its present state, is one of the very best sights in the metropolis, and abounds with such a variety of objects, that it is a matter of surprise how so many things could have been collected together.—Times. Admission, 1s.; Napoleon Rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Concert at Eight.

CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK-CORNER.—Open daily from Ten till Six, and from Seven till Ten.—This unique collection has been honoured by the flattering approval of all classes in England and the United States. The Saloon, 240 feet in length, is crowded with interesting novelties from China, and at this moment the greatest attraction to be found in the metropolis. His Royal Highness Prince Albert's band will be in attendance on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, on which nights the Porcelain Pagodas will be brilliantly illuminated. Admission One Shilling. Full descriptive Catalogues obtained in the Saloon, and a new edition, the one hundred and fortieth thousand, is now in course of preparation. Omnibuses run from all parts of London to the Chinese Collection until the close of the evening's entertainment.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT having given rise to a general desire for information on the PROPERTIES OF THE EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, the 3d of SEPTEMBER, 1844, (so highly interesting) are continued with perfect safety, illustrative of Dr. RYAN'S POPULAR LECTURE ON EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS, every Afternoon, at Half-past Three o'clock, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at a Quarter before Nine o'clock. The varied LECTURES OF Professor BACHOFFNER daily. The HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, LONGBOTTOM'S PHYSIOSCOPE, and other original and beautiful Optical Effects, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.

THE Honorary Committee of the HEPTAPREMION PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, taking into consideration Mrs. PARKES'S peculiar case, and the short time allowed her by Parliament, for the disposal of her LARGE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART, are most anxious to obtain for her all the co-operation and support in their power; and, with that view, earnestly solicit the countenance and aid of every friend to the Arts, to join them without delay, in the furtherance and accomplishment of an object so desirable and in every way so interesting. Any gentleman who may wish to receive Tickets for disposal, will have the kindness to communicate the same to Edward Page, Esq., Secretary to the Honorary Committee, 22, Golden-square.

BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. PARKES'S Friends and Patrons, her Agents in the Country, Persons interested in the Fine Arts, the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general, are respectfully reminded that the LAST POSSIBLE DAY OF DRAWING for the HEPTAPREMION PRIZES of £42,000 in VALUE, is the THIRTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, Parliament having made that the express condition on which alone the Drawing could be relieved from the interdict of the Lords of the Treasury. As the day approaches—the last that can witness in England any such sacrifice of private property to the diffusion of Art, and the last opportunity that will be legally afforded to an individual to secure for one Guinea, in addition to an Engraving of the value of his subscription, the chance of a prize inestimable in point of excellence, and of the money value of £350, £500, or even £700.—It is necessary of instantly securing shares becomes more evident.—The PRIZES are on EXHIBITION (Free), at the BOWLER GALLERY, 22, GOLDEN-SQUARE; where Catalogues (gratis) and Tickets may be had on application.—August 23, 1844.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER. price 2s. 6d., illustrated with Cuts in the "Comic Annual" style, contains—The continuation of "Our Family," a novel of domestic interest. By the Editor—Also Camberwell fair towards Midnight—Dalladay the Negress—The Husk and the Grain, &c. &c.—An unpublished Sonnet. By the late John Keats—A new Poem. By R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.—And other articles, of diversified interest, by T. HOOD, F. O. Ward, Andrew Winter, Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, LL.D., Miss Lawrence, &c. London: HENRY KENNELMAN, 356, Strand; and all booksellers.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d., contains—1. A Fortnight's Novel-Reading.—2. A Vision of Hoar-Frost.—3. Classics of the Table.—Dessert, Fruits, Sweetmeats, and Liqueurs.—4. The Suniase.—5.—The Pulpit in the Nineteenth Century.—6. French Fashionable Life Two Hundred Years Ago.—7. Historic Fancies, by the Hon. Sydney Smythe.—8. Concerning Dog Stealing.—9. An Ethnological Speculation on Salt.—10. Campbelliana.—11. The Luck of Barry Lyndon; a Romance of the Last Century. By Fitz-Boodle.—12. Some Account of the Official Jesters, or Court Fools.—13. The Late Session. G. W. NICKERSON, 215, Regent-street, London.

NEW MILITARY MUSIC.—The latest Waltzes, arranged by C. GODFREY: Die Eifen, Dublin, Dalkeith, Georginen, Deutsche Lust, Die Fasnachten, Brandheiden, Prague, Exotic Plants, Paulinen, Petersbourger, Hommage à la Reine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia's new Hymn, each 4s. to 12s.; and 100 sets of new Quadrilles, each 7s. 6d.—London: R. COCKS and Co., 20, Princes-street, Hanover-square, music-sellers to her Majesty. A list of ditto gratis

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 it indispensable to every toilet. It affords immediate relief in cases of Sunburn, Stings
 of Insects, or incidental Irritations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.
 Caution.—Many Shopkeepers vend the most spurious trash under the title of "Genuine"
 Kalydor, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and by their
 repellent action endangering health. It is therefore imperative on purchasers to see that
 the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper; and A. ROWLAND & SON,
 20, Hatton Garden, engraved (by Authority) on the Government Stamp affixed on each
 bottle.
 "All others are Fraudulent Counterfeits!"

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and

AMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching
 thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and ex-
 traordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose, 1s. An improved Clothes
 Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest
 nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristle, which does
 not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction.
 Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine
 Smyrna Sponges, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and dura-
 bility, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties, profits,
 and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge.—Only at
 METCALFE'S sole establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.—
 Caution: Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.



RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY,
HYDE-PARK.

There cannot be a more opportune period than the present bathing-season, for introducing to our readers the many advantages which have accrued to the public from the establishment of the Royal Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned or dead.

The Institution was founded in 1774, by Drs. Goldsmith, Heberden, Towers, Lettson, Hawes, and Cogan; but principally by the exertions of the last three gentlemen. The Society offers rewards and medals for saving lives. The number of cases in which successful exertions have been made, have amounted to several thousands; and the number of claimants rewarded—so long as nine years since—exceeded 20,000. Similar institutions have been established in other parts of Great Britain, in our colonies, and elsewhere.

The Society has eighteen receiving-houses in the metropolis. The principal house was erected in the year 1794, on the north bank of the Serpentine, in Hyde-park, upon a piece of ground presented to the institution by George III., and subsequently extended by William IV., the patron. The fitness of this site is attested by the number of persons resorting to the Serpentine in the bathing and skating seasons, and consequently the number of accidents occurring there. Indeed, it is stated that not less than 200,000 persons on an average annually bathe in the river and the neighbourhood of the receiving-house; and on one occasion, during a frost, twenty-five individuals were submerged by the breaking of the ice; but, by the exertions of men (who are required to be good swimmers) employed by the Society at such seasons, and the proximity of the receiving-house, no life was lost.

The house built in 1794 was taken down in 1834, and the foundation-stone of the building shown in the engraving was laid by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. It is a neat structure, of fine brick, fronted and finished with Bath and Portland stone. The front has pilasters at the angles, and a neat entablature, which is surmounted by the royal arms upon a pedestal. Over the entrance is a pediment supported by two fluted Ionic columns and pilasters; upon the entablature is inscribed "Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house." The doorway is tastefully enriched; over it is sculptured in stone a fac-simile of the Society's medal, encircled with a wreath; the design being a boy endeavouring to rekindle an almost extinct torch by blowing it, and the motto being "Lateat scintilla foras."—"Perchance a spark may be concealed."

The interior of the receiving-house consists of an entrance-hall, with a room for medical attendants on the left, and waiting-room on the right; parallel with which are two separate wards for the reception of male and female patients. Each contains beds warmed with hot water, a bath, and a hot-water, metal-topped table for heating flannels, bricks, &c.; the supply of water being by pipes around the walls and beneath the floor of the rooms. Next are a kitchen and two sleeping-rooms, for the residence of the superintendent and his family; adjoining is the furnace for heating water, planned by Messrs. Simpson and Thompson, engineers of the Chelsea Water-works. In the roof of the building are two cisterns for cold, and one for hot water. In the rear is a detached shed, in which are kept boats, ladders, ropes, and poles; wicker boats are likewise in constant readiness. In short, the whole of the arrangements are upon the most complete scale; the medical assistants of the Institution reside near the spot; and the superintendent supplies the furnace from daybreak till eleven o'clock at night; so

that a hot water bath can be made ready for use in a minute. Lastly, the Committee consider this receiving-house a model for all other institutions of the same kind.

This unique building was erected from the design of J. B. Bunning, Esq., architect, who is a member of the Committee, and, upon this occasion, generously relinquished all claim on the Society for his professional services.

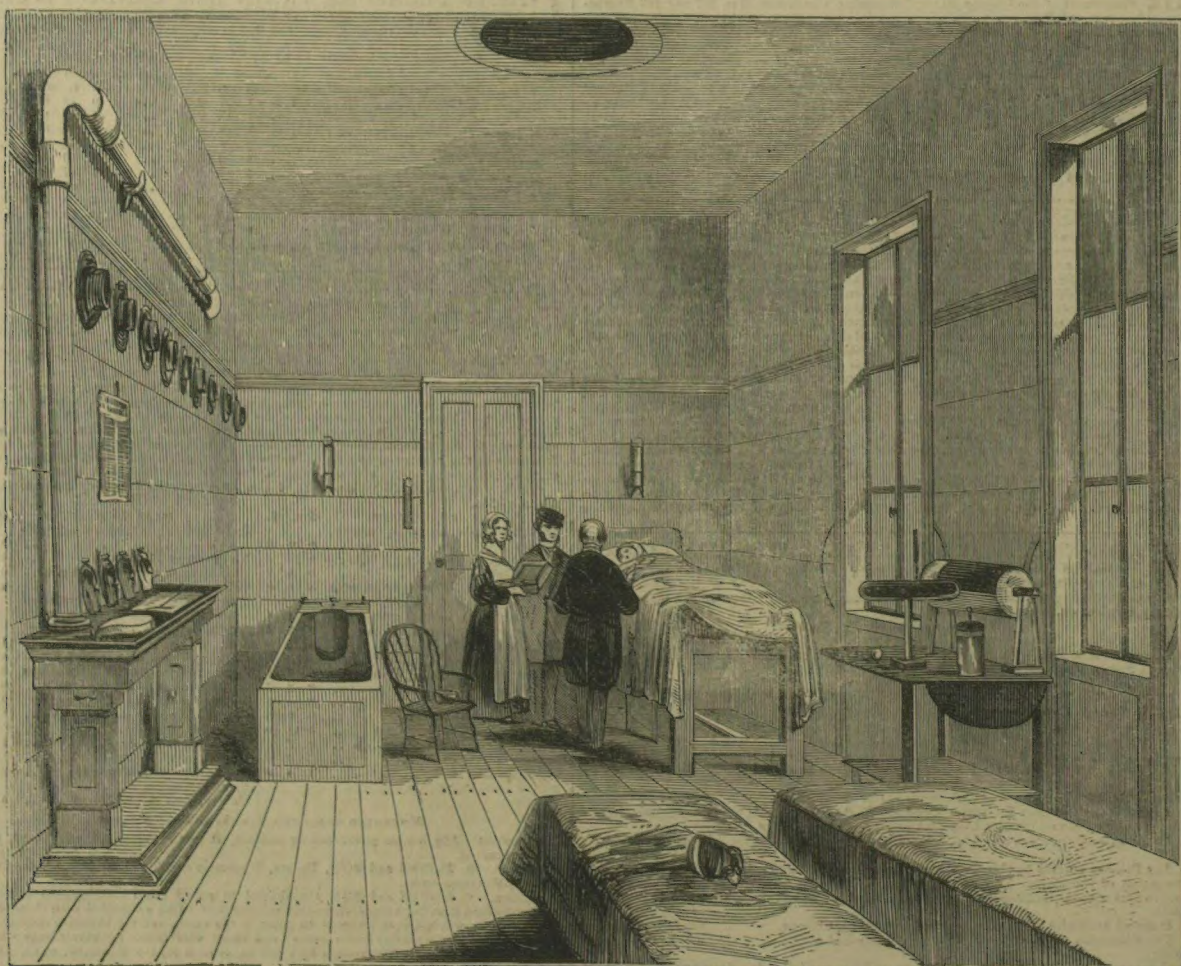
Proper attendants, warm baths, beds, and tables, apparatus, and copper, are in constant readiness during the bathing and skating seasons, to prevent the fatal or injurious effects of any accident. Our second engraving represents the interior of one of the wards; with the arrangement of the bath, the bed, table, the electrical machine, &c.

According to the last report of the Society, there had been, within one year, 164 claimants to rewards; to 23 of whom the silver medal had been awarded; to 15 the bronze medal; and pecuniary rewards bestowed on 126. Within this period, the lives of 171 persons had been preserved from casualties. The apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life is very complete; and the Society lose no opportunity of introducing improved methods. Among the latter are newly-invented circular bellows for inflation; Mr. Williams's floating drag, with a zinc buoy; and Mr. Pigot's inflated cravats.

A Director of the Society has recently asserted that there is not an establishment in Europe more perfect, or in more efficient order, than the Receiving-house in Hyde-park; and the activity of its superintendents and boatmen is best attested by the promptness with which, in three minutes, one of the latter, at the beginning of the present month, found a body, having, in the mean time, picked up another man who was drowning. A daily report of the estimated number of bathers is made to the Secretary; and, by a careful and moderate computation, they have exceeded 270,000 during June and July of the present year. During this period thirty-one cases were rescued, and fifteen taken to the Receiving-house, where they were successfully restored from apparent death; and, up to the 2nd instant, only three casualties had proved fatal since the bathing season had commenced. It should be added, that the Institution cannot exceed its present expenses; and the establishment in Hyde-park already costs a very large portion of the Society's income. "If we look at the crowded state of the river Thames, the wonderful increase of traffic by steam, and the numerous accidents—too many of which have been fatal—we shall find ample room for the employment of more men and boats by the Humane Society. There is, indeed, a fine field for the Institution to carry out its objects, and cheerfully would the Committee endeavour to do as much on the Thames as it has done on the Serpentine, if the public, whose safety alone is concerned, would enable it to do so."

PRICE OF BREAD.—On Monday the prices of bread fell generally in the metropolis $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per quarter loaf, on account of the abundant harvest. The general price is now 7d., although at many of the underselling bakers it is 6d.

PRINCIPAL DONATION.—A short time since an anonymous letter was forwarded to the Bishop of London with the princely sum of £5000, and a request to apply the amount "for the erection of a church in the metropolis." Since the receipt, an eligible site for the erection of a sacred edifice has been purchased by some charitable individuals, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, at a cost of nearly £5500, upon which a church will be built for a district which contains a population of more than 16,000 persons.



WARD OF THE RECEIVING-HOUSE OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

NEW CHURCH, ARGYLE-SQUARE.

This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented in the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. Though generally called Swedenborgians, this is not the designation they give themselves. They call themselves members of the New Christian Church, which they believe to be prefigured by the New Jerusalem, seen by John in the Revelation as descending from God out of Heaven, and by which they understand to be signified an harmonious and rational system of pure doctrine drawn from the Word of God.

Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Battle-bridge, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road—its handsome front being seen on looking up Chesterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 27, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. It was opened and dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ as the one only God, by the Rev. Messrs. Howarth (of Salford), Smithson (of Manchester), and Shaw, the Minister of the Church, on Sunday, the 11th inst.

The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.

Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is on one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the school-room, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.

The principal features of the entrance front, shown in our engraving, are two towers, about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-gable, extending over a wide-spreading porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octagonal spires, with intersecting angle roofs, the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured moulded tiles, laid anglewise, with alternate bands of square tiles. The apex of each tower terminates with a bronze cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross. The front is recessed on stepped corbels, rising from shafts. Within the recess is a wheel-window, and beneath is a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance porch has a pierced cross. The entrance doorway is deeply recessed, with indentations containing alternately a column and a chevron moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolts, which, uniting with the archivolts of adjacent windows similarly recessed and decorated, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in connexion with two perforated stone walls, which unite them with the towers add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance.



NEW CHURCH ARGYLE SQUARE.

The chief part of the building is of white and yellow brick, stone-work being sparingly introduced. The arches to the recesses and apertures of the towers, and also to the side windows, have splay and weatherings entirely formed of bricks, cut and rubbed. The various billet and other ornaments around the wheel-window, and the slender columns or shafts, consist also of bricks, cut and rubbed to the required form. These and the interlaced arches exhibit examples of what may be accomplished out of the rudest and most unmanageable materials.

The interior of the church is divided into nave and aisles by four arches on each side, with deeply moulded archivolts. The height of the nave is 36 feet, of the aisles 24 feet; and as there are no side galleries, the beautiful roof may be seen to advantage from various points of view. The nave and aisles are vaulted, the ceiling of the apse, or recess for the communion, is formed by a continuation of the nave vault. The transverse ribs are moulded, but the angles of the groins are plain. Columniated shafts sustain the nave arches, from which, and from corbels in the side walls, the vaulting springs. One of the four arches on each side is less than the others, the piers of which are united by a transverse wall forming an organ loft and gallery for children, having a vestibule underneath, and this without any apparent encroachment upon the body of the building. The front of the gallery is ornamented with arches on corbels and a moulded chevron. The gallery is reached by spiral stair-cases in the towers.

The recess for the communion table, or apse, has a wheel window enriched with stained glass, containing, in the outer compartments, the words "God is One," and, in the centre, the letters I.H.S. The arrangements here are altogether peculiar. The floor consists of an outer and inner platform, each of which is raised successively two steps. On the upper is placed the communion-table, over which is an arched recess, with two sub-arches and a central column dividing the recess into two compartments. In the central spandril are the words, "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the Commandments," and in the two compartments are written, or rather to be written, the Commandments. The cover of the altar table is of rich crimson velvet, on the front of which is embroidered the sacred monogram I.H.S., surmounted by rays, and preceded and followed respectively by the Greek letters Alpha and Omega. On each side of the upper platform is a projection in form and size, the pulpit and its attendant stairs being dispensed with. The lower platform is enclosed with an oak railing, and this we consider far more characteristic of so early a period than an iron railing. The font is octagonal, ornamented around with semi-Norman arches in relief, and is placed near a door, the baptismal rite being considered representative of introduction into the Church of the Lord.

The church is lighted, on each side, by seven windows, in three couplets and one single window; the whole of which are at considerable elevation from the floor, and are ornamented with shafts and archivolts, and the slight introduction of stained glass.

Great breadth and simplicity of effect result from the whole of the walls, ceilings, piers, and gallery front, having a uniform appearance of stone. The mouldings of the ceilings being of the same rough texture and jointed as the walls, the whole is divested of the effect of lath and plaster so prevalent in modern churches. The organ, which is a very superior instrument, by Robson, is designed in accordance with the style of the building. This and the letter-nose, seats, and other moveables, are uniformly dark oak, and with the crimson cushions and other appendages produce a simple but vigorous harmony.

Advantage has been taken of the difference in level between the roadway and the site on which the building stands, to form beneath the church a school-room capable of containing two hundred children, together with apartments for the church-keeper, stove-room, and convenience for warming the whole with hot water.

The body of the church is fitted with open seats, a portion of which are free, and will accommodate about three hundred persons, the organ gallery being appropriated to the choir and Sunday school. The cost of the whole, including the purchase of the freehold, is upwards of £3000. The work has been erected from the design, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Hopkins, architect, of Bedford-square.